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LIQUOR FORCES CRY 'BLUE LAW' IN DRIVE TO ANNUL DRY ACT

Propaganda Study Shows Wets
Use Press, Stage and Whispered
Word to Ridicule Statute

Defeated by Ballot, Liquor Band
Resorts to Trench Warfare
and Gains Many Recruits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—When the returns of the 1922 election were tabulated, organized liquor, finding its defeat overwhelming in the states it had declared it would win, suddenly concluded it could not bring back rum by the ballot alone. Thus ended the first phase of the great drive against prohibition. It meant that the period of open warfare was over. Trench warfare had begun.

Hereafter the enemies of law enforcement would not demand the saloon's return, but would demand instead "liberal interpretation of the law"; they would not make daylight attacks when they could attack in the dark. The wets were a whipped army so long as they were kept in the open, so they developed new tactics to keep themselves under cover, which, observers say, makes them now more formidable than ever.

In the campaign of propaganda through the press, certain branches of the stage and the whispered word, which liquor forces have substituted for their old methods, it has long been charged that they seek to link the thought of prohibition with that of "blue laws," to further their own ends. By declaring that the Eighteenth Amendment is on the same plane with all the various causes now under consideration by one group or another over the country, it is said, wets have hoped to consolidate against the dry forces whatever opposition the "blue laws" may arouse, besides greatly confusing the matter at issue.

Dry Law Rideauled

A study of the collection of wet propaganda now on file at prohibition headquarters in this city, which includes samples of leaflets distributed in many far removed places, leaves little doubt that the wets actually have decided to do this in their "whisper campaign." With almost unanimity the two are joined.

The fact that prohibition is actually a settled matter, and part of the Constitution, is ignored; the wets make it seem in their pamphlets that the dry law is still in the category of some of the "blue laws," which they ridicule.

There are 44 recorded wet organizations in the United States, all of which at one time or another have been active against the dry law. Their propaganda, seen as a whole, indicates that the "blue law" argument has been adopted largely for another reason, because it allows things to be hinted at which could not be said openly, and offers a method of leaving things to the imagination through the iteration of half-charges, which wets could not possibly assert directly.

"Blue laws must go!" declares the "National Liberal Alliance," for example, which conducts a country-wide propaganda to its headquarters at 15 Whitehall Street, New York City. The alliance is an out-and-out wet organization, demanding state sale of wine and beer, and it masks its connection with earlier wet societies that demanded unequalled return of the saloon under the camouflage banner, "Liberal construction and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Sample of Wet Attack

It gives a typical example of the "blue law" method of attack. In a leaflet, the alliance says one of its purposes after bringing back beer, is to:

"Oppose, through press, platform, and advertising channels, the enactment of any 'blue laws' interfering with the right guaranteed to the people by the authors of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and

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Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

THE American people, from their earliest days, have observed the wise custom of acknowledging each year the bounty with which Divine Providence has favored them. In the beginning, this acknowledgment was a voluntary return of thanks by the community for the fruitfulness of the harvest. Though our mode of life has greatly changed, this custom has always survived. It has made Thanksgiving Day not only one of the oldest but one of the most characteristic observances of our country. On that day, in home and in church, in family and in public gatherings, the whole Nation has for generations paid the tribute due from grateful hearts for blessings bestowed.

To center our thought in this way upon the favor which we have been shown has been altogether wise and desirable. It has given opportunity justly to balance the good and the evil which we have experienced. In that we have never failed to find reasons for being grateful to God for a generous preponderance of the good. Even in the least propitious times, a broad contemplation of our whole position has never failed to disclose overwhelming reasons for thankfulness. Thus viewing our situation we have found warrant for a more hopeful and confident attitude toward the future.

In this current year, we now approach the time which has been accepted by custom as most fitting for the calm survey of our estate and the return of thanks. We shall the more keenly realize our good fortune, if we will, in deep sincerity, give to it due thought, and more especially, if we will compare it with that of any other community in the world. The year has brought to our people two fragile enterprises which have deeply affected them. One was the death of our beloved President Harding, which has been mourned wherever there is a realization of the worth of high ideals, noble purpose, and unselfish service carried even to the end of the supreme sacrifice. His loss recalled the Nation to a less captious and more charitable attitude. It sobered the whole thought of the country. A little later came the unparalleled disaster to the friendly people of Japan. This called forth from the people of the United States a deep and humane feeling. It was wrought into the substance of good works. It created new evidences of our fraternal friendship, which is a guarantee of world peace. It replenished the charitable impulse of the country.

By experiences such as these men and nations are tested and refined. We have been blessed with much of material prosperity. We shall be better able to appreciate it if we remember the privations others have suffered, and we shall be the more worthy of it if we use it for their relief. We will do well then to render thanks for the good that has come to us, and show by our actions that we have become stronger, wiser, and truer by the chastenings which have been imposed upon us. We will thus prepare ourselves for the part we must take in a world which forever needs the full measure of service. We have been a most favored people. We ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people. We ought to be a most thankful people.

WHEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby fix and designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, as Thanksgiving Day, and recommend its general observance throughout the land. It is urged that the people gathering in their homes and their usual places of worship, give expression to their gratitude for the benefits and blessings thus bestowed upon them, and seek the guidance of Almighty God, that they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States.

DONE at the City of Washington, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-eighth. (Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

BOSTON HARBOR WORK ADVOCATED

Maritime Association Makes Plea
for Taking Up Old Projects
and Starting Others

Efforts are being made by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to obtain governmental aid in obtaining certain improvements in the channels of Boston harbor and contiguous waters and also the completion of certain harbor work that has received the approval of Congress, but which never has been finished.

The committee on Navigation and Maritime Legislation, of which Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell is chairman, has recently made an exhaustive study of navigation matters in this vicinity and through Frank S. Davis manager of the association, a letter was sent today to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. It says:

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has had correspondence with the War Department and with our senators and congressmen in respect to certain improvements in the channels of Boston harbor which are considered absolutely necessary to insure safe navigation and to afford adequate accommodations for the growing commerce of the port.

According to advice from Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers, some of the improvements recommended must first be authorized by Congress and others are included in approved projects that have already been authorized by Congress. Our senators and

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Found: One More Descendant of Famous Washington Elm

Scion of Famous Tree, Discovered in Wellesley, Gives
Evidence of Strength of Stock From Which It Springs

Another sturdy son has been found to carry forward the historic tradition of the fallen elm in Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command of the Continental troops. This new-found offspring of the famous tree grew unnoticed in an obscure spot in Hunnewell Park, Wellesley, Mass., until the passing of its ancient parent started a search for descendants. Prior to the discovery of the Wellesley prodigal, several other claimants had been found.

One of these grown in the Municipal Park at Hartford, Conn., and another in Charlestown. This last had been chosen as the most likely heir to the throne of the first Washington Elm, and was officially offered last week to the city of Cambridge by Mayor Curley of Boston.

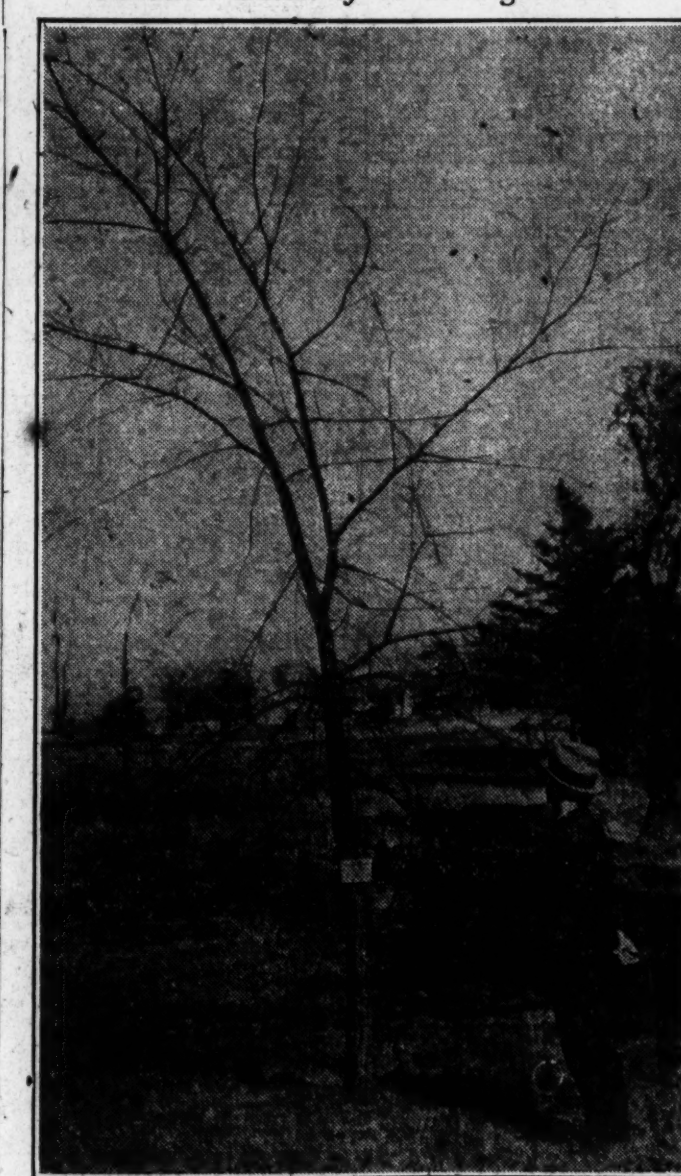
Now, however, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, endeavoring to trace the history of the many "lost sons" of the Washington Elm, of which no record can be found, "discovered" the Wellesley descendant. It was through the official records of the Arnold Arboretum that the tree was found. In the winter of 1895, Jackson Dawson, then in charge of the Arboretum, offered one of several slips to T. D. Hatfield, then head gardener on the Hunnewell estate.

The celebrated scion of the Washington elm, chosen by Mr. Hatfield, spent its infancy in the tree nursery on the Hunnewell estate. Then, as it

grew, it was realized that this distinguished tree deserved a location befitting its ancestry. Consequently, in 1904 when Mr. Hatfield was park commissioner, of Wellesley it was determined to remove the elm to Hunnewell Park, in which the town hall is located. By mistake the tree was planted in an apple orchard in the park near the railroad tracks. There were many difficulties.

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Another Scion of Washington Elm



This "Washington Elm Junior" Is Growing Behind the Wellesley Town Hall

ELECTION IN INDIA FINDS MR. GANDHI'S PRESTIGE LOWERED

Swaraj Party Now Led by C. R. Das, Who Looks for Home Rule Through Political Institutions

By SIR A. F. WHYTE
President of the Indian Legislative Assembly

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
DELHI, Oct. 6 (By Mail to London).—The general election, the results of which will be known early in December, has awakened interest among the average educated Indian in the names and programs of the parties, but the choice of a political home is nearly



Mohandas K. Gandhi
Outstanding Figure in the Non-Cooperation Party in India

always dictated rather by accidental personal influences than by any definite choice of party programs. Party politics are unknown in India. There is a number of loosely strung organizations calling themselves parties, but the lines of cleavage are

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HOPE OF DODGING PAYMENT TO AMERICA HINTED AS NATIONS SEEK SURVEY OF DEBT STATUS

Sixteen Countries Owning \$7,058,575,905 (France's Share
\$3,917,325,974), Would Welcome Missions
to Determine "Capacity to Pay"

The question of the settlement of the world's debts presses daily more insistently to the front as one that should not be longer deferred. The need of America realizing the importance of this problem to itself and the rest of the world and seeking a solution with an open mind will be discussed in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow in an article contributed by Walter W. Head, recently elected president of the American Bankers' Association. The debt situation as viewed in Washington and as outlined in French official circles is discussed in two articles presented herewith.

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Several of America's European debtors, it appears, would like the United States to do exactly what it is now proposed to do with regard to Germany—to examine their "capacity to pay." Subtle suggestions to that end have emanated from more than one quarter. They are accompanied by the thinly-veiled hope that such an examination would reveal debtor-nations as incapable of paying anything at all, even delinquent interest. The American Government has lent no encouragement to these suggestions except by its passive attitude of not pressing for payment.

For some time the World War Foreign Debt Commission has been compiling and analyzing conditions in the debtor nations. This is the only sort of "examination" to which America is likely to resort. All information is kept up to date. There is little in the way of new facts that can be supplied except the one chronically lacking—an exhibition of a different "state of mind." American financial authorities seem inclined to think that, in some of the debtor countries at least, a way to fund their obligations to the United States might be found if there were a little stronger will to do so.

That is the note likely to be emphasized when the Foreign Debt Commission submits its report to Congress

In December. The report will be a surprise for the friends of cancellation. It will show in detail that 16 debtor nations look upon their billions of obligations to the American people with something approaching utter nonchalance.

President Coolidge's first message to Congress will reveal that the Administration is anti-cancellation to the core. Its attitude is typified by the assertion of one prominent member of the Cabinet to this writer. He vowed that he would not remain in office an hour "if cancellation were proposed seriously."

The Administration is left quite cold by the recent suggestion of Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Barnes predicted in a public address that Secretary Charles E. Hughes' preliminary exclusion of the allied debt from the reparations discussion means "in its ultimate analysis" that "this chain of settlements . . . there will then come into play a similar consideration of the debts due us." Unless there is a revolutionary change of heart upon the part of men like Calvin Coolidge, Andrew W. Mellon, Herbert Hoover, and Mr. Hughes the Barnes prognostication is doomed to be an iridescent dream.

To date the governments of Great Britain, Cuba, and Finland are the

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France Is Declared Willing to Apply All Over 26 Milliard Marks to Debts

By a Special Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 25.—At irregular intervals the question of European liability to the United States is discussed in America, and provokes similar discussions in Europe. In France especially do the debts form the subject of frequent comment, and it should be definitely understood that the French Government makes their repayment absolutely contingent on the receipt by France from Germany of reparations sums over and above the total of 26,000,000,000 gold marks which France claims for itself from Germany.

If Germany pays more than this amount to France, France will hand it over to England and America. If Germany does not—and the prospect now seems to be remote of obtaining even the amount which France

demands—then France, it is said, will take the view that, without the incoming which it had counted upon, outgoings are out of the question.

It is as well, the French say, to realize the French case in this respect. It is that if there is one great default in Europe, one great bankruptcy, it will become impossible for those countries which have been the victims of this bankruptcy to meet their own obligations, especially as those obligations were incurred in the common cause. The whole of this money was spent in defeating Germany. France gave not only money and men, but great tracts of land, which became the battlefield for all the contending armies—a fact which has reduced French prosperity. The French insist that if the other countries which were associated with France will help France collect what is due from Germany by way of compensation, they cannot expect France to collect not only what is due to France but what is due to the other countries, notably England and America, which have remained aloof.

Pay With German Money

This is the policy that has crystallized, and it cannot now be stated too plainly. The position has been described in euphemistic language, but it is time to understand that if France remains in what is declared to be its present intentions, not a sou or a cent will be paid back that is not first obtained from Germany. France thinks that it is unfair in the circumstances to ask for anything which cannot be had from Germany. Moreover it is considered that England by coming to a premature arrangement with the United States has made the possibilities of a fair adjustment far less.

The view taken is as follows: Mr. Baldwin without any pressure from America, and against the considered opinion of his own chief at that time, Mr. Bonar Law, and of the previous Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, in-

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BERLIN FOODSHOPS ARE STORMED BY HUNGRY POPULACE

Nationalists Are Regarded as
Likely to Form a Ministry
in Berlin

Dr. Gustav Stresemann Makes
Desperate Efforts to Preserve
His Government

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The food situation in Berlin has developed overnight into a crisis. The population woke up yesterday morning to discover the price of a loaf of black bread had risen from 25,000,000 marks the day before to 140,000,000 marks. This increase of almost 600 per cent in the price of the most essential ingredient on which the nourishment of the masses is based, took the people utterly by surprise. Those who did not belong to the small number of lucky people who succeeded in obtaining bread on Saturday after hours of waiting before the bakeries, are now compelled to sacrifice more than half, and in many instances their entire last week's earnings to purchase one loaf.

General looting of foodshops yesterday was the result. Never before has Berlin witnessed such serious food riots as took place yesterday. In almost all parts of the town, even in the fashionable west where such happenings have been unknown until now, bakeries, butcher shops and shoe stores were entered by crowds who helped themselves.

Attacks on Jews

The police in most cases were too few to drive away the people, who had usually disappeared by the time reinforcements arrived. For the first time in Berlin, also, attacks were made on the Jewish population yesterday. The mob attacked the Jews and Jewish-looking people in about 50 cases. The police are now patrolling the city in motor lorries to prevent further disturbances. These outbreaks of public dissatisfaction which have been anticipated for a long time are a serious warning that the almost superhuman patience displayed by the masses in Germany toward their harassing conditions is gradually giving way. From day to day, the cry is becoming louder that "something must happen" to bring about a change. Nobody knows exactly what this "something" is, but almost everybody is convinced that the present Government will not bring it about. In fact, the voices are growing in number that no German Government will be able to remedy things. These apparently look to some miracle from outside to come to the assistance of their country. But the majority of people today have set their last hope on a Nationalist Government which is expected here within the next few weeks.

Attempts to Save Government

Despite all these writings on the wall, the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is still working feverishly to preserve his Cabinet. Upon his request the Council of Elders postponed yesterday the reopening of the Reichstag, which had been fixed for Wednesday, for an indefinite period. This gives the Chancellor a last opportunity to try his best to bring about an improvement in German affairs. His is almost a lost position. He has not only got to contend with opposition from the Conservatives and workmen, but also he has lost many friends in the Liberal ranks.

The effect which his efforts to preserve his Cabinet will have on Bavaria is to encourage the Nationalists of that country who are already extremely confident. There are vague rumors that some sort of a putsch may occur on the fifth anniversary of the revolution of 1918, which would be Nov. 7 for Munich and Nov. 9 for Berlin. Government information says that the putsch might possibly be commenced on next Thursday.

Gravity of Situation Recognized

Although the Government press tries to quieten the population by asserting that a "prophesied putsch seldom takes place," the gravity of the situation is shown by the fact that President Ebert and the Chancellor have issued a proclamation to the population, in which the Government declares that it will use all its powers, including the Reichswehr and the police, to quench any putsch. The proclamation furthermore indicates that foreign nations who now might be willing to aid Germany might desist from their support if the Germans commence fighting among themselves.

Reports from Munich show the Nationalistic tide to be rising from day to day. Last Sunday the ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht, accompanied by other princes and Gen. von Lossow, whom the Reich sent to Bavaria to represent the Republic there, reviewed the parade of the Reichswehr. For the first time a detachment of Hitler men took part in the parade of the German army. The Bavarian ex-Crown Prince is said to have saluted Adolf Hitler's anti-Semitic Swastika cross flag. The feeling between Herr Hitler and Dr. von Kahr seems to have become strained again, and it is rumored here that Herr Hitler might attempt to overthrow Dr. von Kahr before he begins his march on Berlin.

Herr Matthes Professes to Have 80,000 Men to Enter the Field

By Special Cable

COBLENZ, Nov. 6.—The Christian Science Monitor representative interviewed here today Herr Matthes, who

World News in Brief

Washington—Air mail pilots flying across the continent hereafter will be in touch with their "superiors" at all times. Experts have worked out a "one-man radio set." It can send and receive.

Brookline, Mass.—This town suggests something new in the line of curfews. Besides the 9 o'clock bedtime warning, the school committee recommends sounding the ring bell at 5 o'clock, reminding the youngsters that it is time to go home and study their "home lessons."

New York—About 100,000 Negroes left their homes in the south to settle in the north, says the Industrial Conference Board's latest report. The movement is an industrial one, the report states, and is due chiefly to a shortage of common labor in the north.

San Francisco—Preliminary plans in a campaign to obtain the Republican national convention for this city in 1924 were completed at a meeting called by William H. Crocker, Republican national committeeman for California.

New York—The motorized barge Twin Ports arrived from Lake Superior ports with the first unbroken freight shipment to travel the all-water route from the head of the lakes. She carried a cargo of butter, eggs and flour, consigned to local merchants. The Mayor of Duluth sent a barrel of flour and a tub of butter to Mayor Hyman.

Alto, Bulgaria (AP)—Because of the lack of funds on account of its heavy expenditures for reparations and other post-war purposes, this city is building the necessary additional school accommodations by public subscription. The subscriptions are being paid in the form of money and building materials of various kinds. Thus far more than 500,000 leva have been contributed in cash and material, and the subscription campaign is being actively pushed by citizens' committees.

Washington—Wild ducks, geese, or other migratory birds, are barred from hotel and cafe menus by a ruling of the Department of Agriculture. The migratory bird treaty act and regulations make it unlawful to buy or sell such birds, except under proper permits for research work or propagating.

Washington—Class 1 railroads, which operate 90 per cent of the country's rail mileage, earned \$92,238,490 during September, according to a federal report.

Washington (AP)—Development of an important pulp and paper industry in southeastern Alaska is inevitable because of the water power, timber and transportation conditions there, in the opinion of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Portland, Ore.—Charles L. McNary (R.), Senior United States Senator from Oregon, has announced his candidacy for renomination on the Republican ticket in the primary next May.

TWENTY-YEAR TERM AND \$21,000 FINE FOR DRY BRIBE ATTEMPT

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 6.—A fine of \$21,000 and a sentence of 20 years in a federal penitentiary were imposed upon Morris Orsatti convicted of attempting to bribe a federal prohibition agent, in the United States District Court here yesterday. Orsatti, said to be a prominent business man and member of the Italian colony of Los Angeles, was found guilty on 21 counts but a number of his sentences were made concurrently so that the total time of his imprisonment will be 20 years. His fine was \$1000 on each of the 21 counts.

The judge lectured Orsatti severely while sentencing him, saying that he could scarcely express the court's contempt for a successful business man who would seek to bribe an underpaid prohibition officer in an attempt to pervert the law.

CALIPH REPORTED ABOUT TO RESIGN

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The rumor that Abdul Medjid will resign as Caliph still persists. Differences with Angora and the change in the form of government are believed to be the cause.

is the leader and driving power of the Rhenish republican movement. He showed copies of statements which he had issued dealing with the happening in Aix-la-Chapelle on Nov. 2, when the Belgian authorities ordered the Separatists to leave the town. These described the day as a black one for the Rhineland. In conversation, however, he said that the Belgian action had done the Separatists good rather than harm, as the people thought it was due to English pressure. While giving a tribute to Great Britain for what it had done for the world, he accused it of lack of neutrality. Great Britain must remember, he said, that the same people who had acclaimed the British consul here, used to sing the hymn of hate against them.

He declared that no French or Belgian action had been taken elsewhere so far. (This statement conflicts with the British authorities mentioned below.) Asked whether he intended to apply for recognition, he said that the Russian Soviet Government had waited a long time and the Rhineland could wait too. Asked about the financial position, Herr Matthes said:

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lectures on "Christian Science" in course of Prof. Thomas Barbour of Harvard University. Hamilton Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Banking: Dinner, 7:30, at the Hotel.

Young Men's Club: Dinner, 7:30, at the Hotel.

Harvard University: "Beat Princeton" mass meeting, 8:30, at the University.

Harvard Mathematical Club: Conant Hall, 8:30.

Women's City Club: Dinner to Roland W. Boyden, unofficial observer from the United States on the Reparations Commission in Europe, 8:30.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Games and folk dancing, 8:30, at the Y. W. C. A.

Old People's Club: Dinner, 8:30, at the Old People's Club.

Miss Ruth Page Sweet and Miss Frances Caldwell in the Reserve Officers' Club, 8:30.

Business Women's Club: Illustrated talk, "Training in Caneing on Martha's Vineyard," by Miss Blanche L. Goell, 144 Bowdoin Street, 8:30.

Professional Men's Club: Entertainment, 8:30, at the Professional Men's Club.

Rotary Club of Boston: Dinner and entertainment, 8:30, at the Rotary Club.

United Spanish War Veterans' Auxiliary: Dinner, 8:30, at the United Spanish War Veterans' Auxiliary.

Men's Club of Newton Highlands: Address by Col. Charles R. Gow, president of Associated Industries, 8:30.

"Popular Illusions of the Hour," Congregational Church, 8:30.

Colonial-David Wardlaw in "The Merchant of Venice," 8:30.

Copley: "The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Burton," 8:30.

Hollis: "The Awful Truth," 8:30.

Keith: "Vaudeville," 8:30.

Majestic: "The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.

Plymouth: "The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.

Shubert: "Mary Jane," 8:30.

St. James: "The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.

Wilbur: "Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:30.

Boston: "The Virginian," 8:30.

Exeter: "The Green Goddess," 8:30.

St. Paul: "The Green Goddess," 8:30.

Gordon's Olympia: "The Green Goddess," 8:30.

World: "The Green Goddess," 8:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston University: College of Liberal Arts all classes, 9:00.

Business Administration, general assembly, address by James T. Williams Jr., director of the Boston Evening Transcript, 9:00.

Harvard University: Public lecture, "Shakespeare's History Plays," by Prof. Albert Feuillet, Emerson Hall, 9:00.

New England Historic Genealogical Society: Lecture, "History of the New England Stage," by Quincy Kilby, Wilder Hall, 9:00.

Boston League of Women Voters: Lecture in course, "Law Every Woman Should Know," by Mrs. Robert L. Garrison, 9:00.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters: Entertainment, Copley Plaza, 9:00.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club: Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Conick, 9:00.

Boston City Club: Camera studies by Garo, 9:00.

Casson Galleries: American paintings; dry point by Baumer, 9:00.

Brooks Reed: Agnes H. Lincoln's flower pictures, 9:00.

Copley Gallery: Fall exhibition, 9:00.

Children's Art Center: Fall exhibition, 9:00.

Doll & Richards: Marine paintings by Charles R. Patterson; etchings by European masters, 9:00.

Grace Horne Gallery: Paintings by Frederick Sisson; collection for Phillips Exeter Academy, 9:00.

Guild of Boston Artists: Sculpture by Baschka; paintings and water colors by members, 9:00.

Goodspeed's Bookshop: Engraved portraits; Arthur H. Hays' etchings, 9:00.

Museum of Fine Arts: Longfellow Collection of paintings; work of design department of museum school, 9:00.

Society of Arts and Crafts: Work of student of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, 9:00.

Vose Galleries: Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt, 9:00.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—8:30, concert by the Apollo Club of Boston, 10:15, orchestra, 11:15, popular songs.

WGB (Boston)—8:30, news and sports, 9:30, police reports, 10:00, code practice, 10:30, concert by the Apollo Quartet; address by Mr. Robert L. Garrison on "The World Court," auspices The Committee for International Co-operation.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:45, world market survey, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8:30, concert, story for grown-ups.

WEA (Schenectady)—7:45, evening musical program; talk, "The Story of Glove-Making."

WEA (New York)—7:30, sport talk, 7:40, orchestra, 8:30, current events, 9:30, music, 10:30, address by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer.

WJZ (New York)—8:30, story for boys, 7:30, piano solos, 7:45, talk on "Adventuring," 8:30, "The Story of the World," 9:30, etiquette talk, 9:30, cello recital, 9:35, talk, "Hunting's Last Day in Alaska," 10:30, piano solo, 10:30, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—8:15 to 7:15, "Sea Tales" and "Maid in the Moon" stories for children, 7:15, solos on one-string violin.

WRC (Washington)—8:30, children's hour.

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that Rhenish money stamps would be issued this week, but refused to say what "cover" the money would have. He denied absolutely that the movement was fostered by French money. He said he had 80,000 men ready to take the field, but he made no mention of arms.

Herr Matthes blamed Great Britain for the whole trouble, which he declared would not have happened if she had gone into the Ruhr Valley with the French, as the passive resistance which led to this would not have occurred.

Following this conversation the Monitor representative talked with a high Rhineland Commission official, who said the whole situation was very confused. Though the Separatists were by no means popular, this did not mean that the movement was finished. In the Aix affair the Belgians acted without any prompting from outside.

At Bingen, on the Rhine, above Coblenz, the people had accepted the Separatist idea, but when Herr Matthes proposed to send a commissar they refused, saying that they could well manage without. The French authorities at Coblenz ordered 2000 Separatists to leave the town last night as they were too many for the town's peace. In reference to the arrest of Dr. Krumers in the British zone, this man is not the Separatist leader, but is his brother. Nevertheless he was carrying the leader's pass and had no permit for a revolver.

COMMISSION FIXES BULGAR PAYMENTS

Settlement of Question of Payment Causes Profound Relief in Sofia

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Nov. 6.—The news that the Ministerial Council of Belgrade has approved the maximum offered by the Bulgarian members of the mixed commission at the conferences here for the payment of the military requisitions of Serbia during the war has caused profound relief here. The acceptance of this maximum is interpreted in official quarters here as indication of the desire of the Yugoslavian Government to reach a working agreement with Bulgaria over the solution of the extradition question, specially regarding political offenses.

If the Serbian Government had arrogated to itself the right to determine what was an extraditable offense, the Macedonian question would have been projected to the fore front of the situation as Bulgaria retains the right of asylum for Macedonian refugees, many of whom are accused of the crime of insubordination to the Serbian authorities. The success of the negotiations of the mixed commission is apparently assured far as they go, but it was hoped here that during the session a formula would have been found to enable the Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria to return to their homes in the interior of Macedonia, under some guarantee of political rights, language, education and ecclesiastical autonomy.

The Serbian delegation, however, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, firmly declines to touch the burning issue or to modify in any way the position assumed by Nikola Pasichitch at the conference in Bucharest in 1912.

As was said to the Monitor representative today by the leader of the Macedonian refugee organization, the Macedonian question as a factor of international disturbance, even war, remains just where it was before the conference. He added that no step had been taken to grant a single right to the Bulgarian population in Macedonia, even their language was outlawed, the guarantees given by the League of Nations as to the rights of minorities systematically flouted, churches placed under Serbian ecclesiastical authorities and their schools closed. These methods can have only one result: to keep the Macedonian question intensely alive and make the pacification of Macedonia impossible, except by bayonet.

SOFIA, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government has accepted the condition of reparations laid down in Yugoslavia's note for the attack here last Friday on the Yugoslav military attaché, Colonel Krastich. The conditions will probably be carried out today.

RADIO OPERATION OF TRAINS URGED

Engineers' Hear of Electrical Progress Made on Roads

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Progress of electricity on the railways of North America was emphasized by E. S. MacNab, president of the Association of Railway Electrical Engineers at the annual convention here today and the use of electricity in every department was declared essential to the proper functioning of railways.

The committee on radio is discussing the possibilities of using radio as an entertainment feature on trains and for communication to and from trains at any time, and at any place on the line, or between the front and rear of long freight trains.

While the committee sees a dull future for radio as entertainment for passengers on transcontinental trains, it believes wireless control of the movement of trains through certain localities will develop rapidly.

STAMP EXHIBIT IN BOSTON

Philatelists of metropolitan Boston have an opportunity today and Wednesday to view at the National Shawmut Bank, the United States exhibit of stamps which was entered in the international exhibition held in London in May, where it received the highest commendation of the Philatelic Society of London. The collection which had been entered by the United States received the special prize for government exhibits.

"FREE PASS" ISSUE RAISED AT HEARING

Boston & Maine Officials Directed to Furnish Number and to What Classes Issues

How many yearly passes are issued by the Boston & Maine railroad and to what classes of individuals is a question the Department of Public Utilities today directed the officials of that railroad to answer as soon as possible. The subject came up when Senator Warren E. Tarrill of East Brookfield, Representative Lemuel W. Standish of Stoneham and Attorney Conrad Crocker of Melrose said that free transportation prevented the Boston & Maine making as large a revenue by thousands of dollars as it could otherwise make.

The officials of the railroad today continued to give facts and figures in support of their request to be allowed by the department to raise the prices of 12-ride tickets, monthly and pupils' commutation tickets by 20 per cent in order to give them more revenue.

Loaded Down With Passes

Senator Tarrill and Representative Standish declared that the roads are loaded down with passes, and that the free riders often occupied a large proportion of the seats on certain passenger trains.

Attorney Crocker, who represents minority stockholders on the Boston & Maine, asked the officials of that railroad what they had done in the way of complying with a resolution passed by a recent meeting of the stockholders when asking that a report as to the number of passes issued by the road be furnished to the owners of the public service corporation. He insisted that the stockholders' request of the officials of the road be complied with as soon as possible, and the commissioners of the department directed that the information be furnished for use in the present public hearing.

Henry C. Atwill, chairman of the department, indicated today that he will be a few days' interval between the time of the completion of the petitioners' case and hearing of the opponents to the proposed increase, so that the statistics introduced by the companies' officials may be studied.

Opponent to the increase asked permission to question the railroad officials after the latter have completed putting in their case. The railroad officials at once agreed to the plan.

L. G. Brooks, city solicitor of Medford, asked that the Boston & Maine give the cost of recent strikes on that railroad.

Figures Are Presented

Frederick T. Grant, general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine road, was the principal witness for the first part of the session today. He gave in detail figures showing the necessity of an additional revenue of some \$750,000 it was hoped to receive through the proposed increase in commutation tickets. The 60-ride, 12-ride and the pupils' tickets, he said, would stand the 20 per cent increase and the amount of travel would not be diminished if the rates are raised by this much and even a higher percentage.

Mr. Grant gave a history of the passenger and freight increases as authorized by federal and state authorities, and told of the number of tickets sold and the income from the monthly and 12-ride tickets.

He said that since 1908 the 12-ride tickets have been increased on one occasion by 10 per cent and again by 20 per cent, on an accumulative increase of 32 per cent. Mr. Grant added:

In general, it is our belief that no fare less than 10 cents would properly reflect the terminal costs incident to riding for distances of only two, three and four miles. It is obvious that the expense figure is a constant, regardless of the length of ride, both with respect to the cost of stopping and starting trains and the investment in and upkeep of stations, the latter an especially heavy item in connection with the North Station and its approaches.

The 12-ride ticket is unique in affording a low commutation rate on a ticket unlimited as to time within which it may be used and the person or persons who may use it. At New York and other large commuting centers the commutation tickets used are limited to use by the original purchaser within a month of the date of purchase.

The privilege of using 12-ride tickets, without limit as to time, is a great value to the traveling public.

Loss of \$125,504 Indicated

"It is a very striking fact that a railroad which earned approximately \$22,000,000 in passenger revenue in 1922, finds itself with a special class of

travel constituting 35 per cent of its passengers and 1 per cent of its passenger miles but contributing only 9.5 per cent of its total revenue.

A. C. Bradley, assistant comptroller, told the commission that a study of the commutation service within a radius of 15 miles during the month of November showed that the revenue amounted to \$236,181, and the cost of service amounted to \$361,685, or a loss of \$125,504.

He also stated that wages have increased for train crews from 55.35 to 70.65 per cent and other labor costs have increased in amounts varying from 72.1 to 150 per cent. Materials and equipment have also increased in cost, he said.

S. E. Whitney of North Adams presented a petition signed by several residents of that city protesting the increase, all the signers being commuters on the North Adams branch.

"Deserted Village" Is Sold for \$1,500

Rhode Island Mill Town Gives Way to March of Progress

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Rhode Island's "deserted village," the little mill town of North Scituate, was sold today at auction for \$1500 as a preliminary move to clearing the land for the State's proposed reforestation project and the new water supply system for the city of Providence.

The houses, individually, brought from \$5 to \$40, a few with colonial doorways fetching the greater sum. The village housed employees of the North Scituate Cotton Mills; recently removed to Putnam, Conn., and some of the cottages are more than 100 years old.

LIBRARY OPENS DATA TO PUBLIC

Hitherto Inaccessible Information Is Made Available

Valuable facts privately collected but which may be of wider interest, are being made available to the general public through the extension commission of the Boston Public Library, of which Frank H. Chase is chairman. Explaining the plan, Mr. Chase said:

A number of agencies in Boston, usually special libraries, are collecting information of one kind or many kinds not easily obtainable and which may be of great value to someone else. We are asking them to co-operate with us making this widely available and mutually helpful. Some of these agencies are working along parallel lines and to some degree duplicating each other's efforts. Others work in adjoining fields, where co-operation might lead to greater efficiency. It has seemed worth while to bring these agencies into conference in the hope that more intimate acquaintance might prove helpful to all.

Among those expressing willingness to co-operate are:

The Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Babson Institute, Boston Better Business Commission, Inc.; Boston Public Library, Boston Social Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, New England Bureau of Public Information, Widener Library, Stone & Webster, Tel-U-Where Bureau of Information, Town Room Library, Travelers' Aid Society of Boston, Inc.; Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Porter E. Sargent, Publicity Service Bureau, Massachusetts Public Employment Office, etc.

ELECTIONS IN TWO CONNECTICUT CITIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—The elections in Connecticut today were only those of the cities of Bridgeport and New Haven, in both instances biennial ones with full municipal tickets.

In New Haven Mayor David E. Fitzgerald, Democrat, three terms Mayor, was opposed by Charles Munson Walker, head of a mercantile house, and the chief issue was that of an economical financial administration.

In Bridgeport Mayor Fred Atwater, Democrat, was opposed by F. William Behrens, Republican, and the issues were many.

In both cities the Socialists had a ticket on the voting machines. The vote up till noon was unusually light.

BOSTON HARBOR WORK ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

Congressmen have been requested to provide in the next rivers and harbor bill for improvements requiring action by Congress, and this petition treats solely with improvements desired in connection with projects that have already been approved as follows:

Channel in Weymouth Fore River from Hingham Bay to Quincy, Mass.

Dredging Broad Sound Channel from Presial Roads to the sea to the authorized depth of 40 feet through material that can be dredged and 45 feet through rock, and the inner harbor channel to the authorized depth of 40 feet.

The commerce of the port of Boston is steadily increasing. The volume of imports was greater last year than for any year in the history of the port. This was largely due to a concerted effort on the part of New England business men to utilize the port and also their growing tendency to turn to the sea for adequate transportation and the utilization of water routes to obtain markets for the manufactured products of this section. The increasing size of steamers now using the port makes it necessary to have the project depth and width of the channels altered.

Certain sections of the harbor, such as South Boston, are being rapidly developed, and such harbor facilities as the Army Base and Navy Dry Dock at South Boston should be made available for the latest ships arriving in the interest of the public and the port.

\$20,000,000 Expended

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has expended some \$20,000,000 for harbor improvements, and the records indicate that the total expenditures to date of the Federal Government amounted to some \$12,000,000. Appropriations by the Federal Government for maintenance and improvements of the harbor channels have not been adequate to satisfactorily meet the requirements of the growing commerce of the port, and this association and other affiliated organizations are strongly of the opinion that the time has now arrived when the harbor channels should be improved to the extent contemplated in the approved project.

We respectfully urge the War Department to take measures to obtain such appropriation as may be necessary to make the improvements herein requested.

A communication was also sent to Senators Lodge and Walsh and the Massachusetts congressmen in Washington, in relation to improvements in the channels at Boston Harbor, which have been recommended by the Maritime Association, and which are considered absolutely necessary to insure safe navigation and for the adequate accommodations of the growing commerce of the port. They consist of:

Preliminary survey of a 30-foot channel from the main ship channel through Dorchester Bay to Squantum.

Elimination of the bend to the eastward of Finns Ledge at the outer entrance of Broad Sound Channel.

Channel in Weymouth Fore River from Hingham Bay to Quincy, Mass.

Increase depth to 30 feet and width to 300 feet straightaway and 400 feet at the turns.

The communication calls attention to the fact that the Victory Plant at Squantum represents a governmental war expenditure of some \$14,000,000, and that it is the understanding of the Maritime Association that it is no longer useful to, or required by the navy.

It continues:

The possibilities of the inner harbor, including South Boston, Charlestown and East Boston, for future terminal expansion, have been practically exhausted. If the preliminary survey herein requested indicates that it is feasible to dredge a 30-foot channel, this association, of its own initiative and with the support of other organizations affiliated with us in our port development program, will undertake to plan a plan for the utilization of the Victory Plant as an additional terminal for the commerce of the port of Boston, and it is our belief that this would be mutually beneficial to the Government and the port.

LIGHT VERMONT VOTE RECORDED IN EARLY HOURS OF ELECTION

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 6.—Light voting was the rule during the forenoon in the elections being held today throughout the state for the selection of a United States Senator and in the Second Congressional District where a successor will be chosen to Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, who resigned to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator and was successful in the primary.

Mr. Dale's Democratic opponent for Senator is Park H. Pollard, a Cavendish merchant who is a cousin of Presi-

B. U. "OPEN HOUSE" FOR VISITORS' DAY

College "Sing," Lectures and Chapel Service on Program

Class room discussions, a college "sing" and chapel service at Boston University College of Liberal Arts, 683 Boylston Street, will be open tomorrow to parents of students and to the general public. Information about classes and recitation rooms will be provided at a special table in the entrance hall.

In explaining the "Visitors' Day" order, Horace A. Carter, chairman of the Fifth Endowment Fund, said: "The Boston public, which is generously subscribing this week toward the \$1,000,000 fund, has a right to be interested in the training the young people of the community are receiving."

Dean William M. Warren will preside at noon at the college chapel held in Jacob Sleeper Hall. Prof. John P. Marshall will be the organ and the college choir will sing.

A "college sing" in which hundreds of students will take part will be held in the entrance hall of the college at 12.45. The "sing" will include college and university songs and cheers. It will last 15 minutes.

Lectures on the rights and duties of United States citizenship, English literature, poverty and crime, the evolution of the drama, Shakespeare, and social evolution will be among those given.

RAIL UNION CHIEFS TO FIX LAW POLICY

Will Meet to Decide on United Legislative Action

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 6 (AP)—A meeting of the chief executives of the 16 standard railroad labor organizations "for the purpose of agreeing upon a definite legislative policy in connection with matters to come before the next Congress" has been called by Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to meet in Washington Nov. 14, Mr. Stone announced today.

Mr. Stone, on Oct. 23, sent letters to the chief executives of the 16 organizations regarding the advisability of holding such a conference, and, having received favorable replies from a majority of the executives, issued the call. The letter, calling the meeting was addressed to the chief executives of the following organizations:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen, Order Railroad Telegraphers, Signal Men; Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor; Amalgamated Association Metal Workers International Alliance, Stationary Firemen, Carmen, Clerks, Machinists, Bailermakers, Maintenance of Way, Electrical Workers, Switchmen's Union of North America, and American Train Dispatchers Association.

"PADLOCK LAW" WARNING EFFECTIVE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6.—The first action brought by Charles H. Wright, District Attorney, invoking the "padlock law" to do away with existing saloons proved successful when it was announced yesterday that the saloon of Cornelius J. Murphy at 328 Worthington Street will be vacated at once.

The bill in equity, intended to seek an injunction to prevent the use of the store for any purpose for one year, will not be filed. The owner of the property, the Springfield Breweries Company, gave assurance that the saloon will cease to exist.

AMENDMENT FAVORS FREE STATE REPORTS

Senator William I. Hennessey of Dorchester has filed a petition seeking to change an act adopted at the last session of the Legislature providing for a charge for reports of state departments. The amendment of Senator Hennessey provides that department reports shall not be classed as "case books or technical reports," and all such reports shall be distributed to the public free.

This year the State is collecting \$6 for the annual report of the bank commissioner, the state department of administration and finance classing the report as a "case book."

ANTI-TREATY PARTY DEFEATED

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The result of the by-election at the National University was a foregone conclusion for the Government candidate in a straight fight with the anti-treaty party. Roughly 75 per cent of the electorate polled.

B. U. "OPEN HOUSE" FOR VISITORS' DAY

ELECTION IN INDIA FINDS MR. GANDHI'S PRESTIGE LOWERED

(Continued from Page 1)

Indistinct, in most cases unreal. This is partly due to the character of the present Constitution and partly to the incapacity of the Indian for large scale organization.

The present character of the Government of India and the prevailing irresponsible nature of Indian legislatures, both provincial and central, tend to throw all native Indian political groups into a somewhat heterogeneous alliance of opposition against the Government. The main line of cleavage is, therefore, racial, and though feuds between Hindu and Mohammedan, between Brahmin and non-Brahmin sometimes reach a climax of the fiercest intensity, neither has made its mark as clearly upon the proceedings of the legislatures during the last three years as the inevitable cleavage between the Indian and the European in India.

The Imperial Parliament

And this must be, so long as it appears to the Indian that in all matters vital to his own country the last word rests not with himself, or with his fellow countrymen, but with the Imperial Parliament in London and its servant, the Government of India, neither of which he claims can really understand the needs of his motherland. Western education has awakened him to his own racial, political, economic and social, and has armed him with arguments and precedents to prove that peoples should govern themselves.

Setting aside the innumerable political sects, which so variegated a country as India must always produce, we may say of the mind of India that today it is like Caesar's Gaul—it falls into three parts. The extreme left, or revolutionary wing, is held by the Non-Cooperation Party, of which Mohandas Gandhi is the only outstanding figure. This party, almost all powerful three years ago, itself largely the creation of Mr. Gandhi's strange and striking personality, has undergone a serious decline during the past 12 months. Mr. Gandhi himself is in prison and is likely to remain there for some time and no one has appeared to carry his mantle.

Mr. Gandhi Dropped

The chief organ of Non-Cooperation, The Indian National Congress, ironically enough under the leadership of those who were professedly Mr. Gandhi's most devoted lieutenants a few months ago, has now publicly thrown Mr. Gandhi overboard and is engaged in maintaining an elaborate pretence of unity, when everyone knows the organization is rent with personal jealousy and political dissension from top to bottom.

The second Indian party represents a new element and may be called the "party of the white sheet." It bears the name Swaraj, which is perhaps the most comprehensive shibboleth ever devised to enable people who disagree to pretend they don't. Literally interpreted, the word means "self rule" or "home rule." Three years ago Mr. Gandhi announced it as the war cry of Non-Cooperation and wisely refused to define it, though occasionally he gave half a dozen definitions from which you could choose which you liked best.

Today it is the name borne by the party led by C. R. Das of Bengal. Knowing that in the circumstances Indian home rule could be won neither by Mr. Gandhi's passive resistance, nor by Irish methods, he has at last screwed up courage and declares publicly that the road to self-government lies through political institutions set up by the Government of India Act of 1919. This declaration represents a shrewd estimate of present day political values in India and at the same time it is perhaps the most complete capitulation that a public man has ever made.

National Liberal Federation

The Swaraj Party, under Mr. Das, represents the dawn of sanity in the ranks of Indian revolutionaries. It must not be supposed that anarchical conspiracies and the like do not still rumble underground, but the greater part of those who were at the head of the revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal and elsewhere earlier in the present century have now definitely sworn the bomb and dagger and chosen the path of constitutional reform.

The third party is to be found in the National Liberal Federation of India, a substantial but not too well organized body of educated political opinions which, during the past three years, has been well represented in provincial legislative councils and the Legislative Assembly and Council of State in Delhi. To the encouragement of those who called themselves Liberals is due the fact that the new constitution launched in 1921 has had any chance at all.

These men co-operated with the Government to inaugurate and establish new legislatures and if these bodies have weathered the storms of the past three years the National Liberal Federation and the Government of India may share the credit between them. It would be too much to say the federation represents the right wing of Indian politics, yet in contrast with the revolutionaries of Non-cooperation, the federalists ought rather to be called Conservatives than Liberals.

Yet this would be misleading, for they are progressive in every sense of the word and probably for some time to come India will have to look to the federation for ministers and administrators. The broad lines of the political divisions are set out above, undisturbed by all the confusing little bypaths and crossroads that lead to nowhere in particular. Any one who obtains a clear view of these three forces and remembers that the anonymous entity called the "government" is still, despite the undermining influence of Mr. Gandhi, the greatest power in India and is therefore to be reckoned among the effective political

forces, will understand something of the situation which will confront the people after the elections to the new legislatures have taken place.

Indians' Position Overseas Viewed From Different Angles

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.—The Secretary of State and the Government of India took the unprecedented step of cabling to India a verbatim report of the Imperial Conference debate on the position of Indians overseas. This report has been extensively reproduced in the press, and the European papers are generally taking the line that the Indians have made further gains and have particularly gained by publicity, through attending the Imperial Conference instead of boycotting it, as suggested by some, after the Kenya decision was published.

The Indian press, while on the whole recognizing the sincerity of Lord Peel, complains that no real progress will be achieved until self-government is secured. Of the European papers the Pioneer of Allahabad says that India cannot claim to be heard to the exclusion of other parts of the Empire, the duty of the British Government being to hold the balance evenly having due regard to the broader considerations affecting the welfare and cohesion of the whole Empire. The Times of Bombay says the dominion delegates have been sympathetic and that General Smuts has been left alone to expound his doctrine of citizenship. The Madras Mail congratulates Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on his indication of wisdom and his constitutional methods and says in fairness it must be recognized that General Smuts represents the majority of his fellow countrymen and that General Hertzog is an extremist.

Of the Indian papers the Leader of Allahabad says the partial success achieved is not satisfying to Indian opinion which will not rest until the Kenya decision is reversed. The Amrita Bazar of Calcutta says that despite the grandiloquent eloquence of Lord Peel, the conference absolutely failed to do justice to the legitimate aspirations of India or to remove the stigma of racial inferiority. Forward, a new journal just started in Calcutta by C. R. Das and the Swaraj Party, writes on similar lines. The Bengalee of Calcutta says the agitation is bound to grow in India and that Indians must work vigorously for the vindication of their rights in India and other parts of the Empire. It adds:

"We are working not to break up the Empire, but for its solidarity and unity." The Indian Daily Telegraph of Lucknow pays a strong tribute to the attitude of the Viceroy who "feels as much over the Indians in Kenya as one of us."

LUSITANIA CLAIMS UPHELD IN DECISION

Punitive Damages Will Not Be Assessed by Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Mixed Claims Commission, among other decisions determining German liability for American war claims, has upheld in principle those growing out of the torpedoing of the Lusitania except with respect to two grounds. It will not, the commission said, in the decisions announced yesterday, assess punitive damages in connection with Lusitania claims nor allow claims for injury to relatives of Americans lost of a nature that it described as "sentimental and vague." Damages for actual mental anguish of relatives, however, would be allowed, it was said.

The principles announced will be applied in specific awards yet to be made in disposing of the total of 278 Lusitania claims, aggregating, as filed, \$22,600,000. The commission held that it would consider in the awards the earning capacity of decedents and other factors including health and station in life.

At the same time, the commission dismissed \$190 claims, totaling about \$445,000 for the recovery of insurance premiums paid by Americans for protection against war hazards. In dismissing these claims the commission said that under the Treaty of Berlin, Germany "cannot be held liable for all losses incident to the very existence of a state of war."

TURKS TO SOLICIT FUNDS FOR MOSLEMS

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—Red Crescent representatives are to leave Constantinople soon for Muhammadan countries to solicit funds to aid the Moslem population emigrating to Anatolia from Greece. The Ankara Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made official application for permission to visit Persia, Afghanistan, Syria, and Egypt to collect money.

The British Government has been asked to grant the delegation the right of entry into India for this purpose. The Ankara Government states that the campaign in India will be strictly nonpolitical.

HOPE OF DODGING PAYMENT TO AMERICA HINTED AS NATIONS SEEK SURVEY OF DEBT STATUS

(Continued from Page 1)

only ones that have "stepped up to the captain's office" at Washington and "done business." The British have deposited with the Treasury \$4,600,000 of bonds representing the funding settlement effected here in January, 1923, and paid the first annual installment of \$100,000,000 which it borrowed. Finland has arranged a settlement of its borrowings, roundly \$10,000,000, the terms of which will be submitted to congress for ratification.

Because of M. Poincaré's insistence that the French debt to the United States—amounting, with accrued interest, to \$3,917,325,974—eventually must be part and parcel of a reparations settlement, France probably will be the center of discussion in Congress. When the Parliament mission was sent to Washington from Paris in July, 1922, it placed in America's hands elaborate data relating to the financial and economic situation of France.

M. Poincaré declared, with the utmost frankness, that the French Government did not consider it possible to enter into any definite engagements for a funding or settlement of its American obligations. He stated it was France's desire to postpone consideration of the matter indefinitely, until its financial position would become more clear, particularly as to reparations receipts from Germany.

\$7,058,575,905 Outstanding

Rumanian sent representatives to Washington in November, 1922, for presentation of complete figures about

France Is Declared Willing to Apply All Over 26 Milliard Marks to Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

sisted on concluding an arrangement with America "from every point of view." It is disastrous, according to much European thought, in that in the long run England cannot reimburse these enormous funds without ruining itself, and perhaps provoking the most unfortunate movements of a tax-burdened community.

Further, it is argued that the United States cannot afford to receive the money even though it is available, for, say the economists, this money can only be ultimately paid, however complicated may be the actual methods of payment, in the shape of goods, either delivered directly to America or to other world markets which might otherwise have been open to the United States. That is to say, the payment in some form or another must represent a certain outward balance of exports from England. When the matter is reduced to its simplest form, there is no other way of satisfying the claims. Therefore, paradoxical as it may sound, if England cannot pay, neither can America afford to be paid.

But the political consequences in Europe of this arrangement are even worse. England, the French contend, has now tied its hands, and is obliged to adopt a policy which can only make for destruction and lack of peace in Europe. In order to recover at least part of the wherewithal to pay America, England is compelled to ask France and Germany to pay their debts. England would be prepared to wipe off its claims on Germany in order to give Germany a chance to recover, were it not forced to maintain these demands on account of America. At the same time England must look to France to make good the shortcomings of Germany. Had it not been for the American agreement, England, in the interest of European reconstruction, could have forgiven France. As it is, England must press France, and France in its turn must press Germany.

This presentation of the financial situation is already bad enough, but a much worse feature of settlement is pointed out by European economists.

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the financial conditions of that country. They were without authority to conclude a refunding agreement, but declared the Rumanian Government intended to pay "as soon as possible." They asked that their visit should be considered a preliminary to later negotiations.

Czechoslovakian delegates came to Washington in May, 1922, and reached an agreement concerning their country's debt to the American Relief Administration and the United States Grain Corporation, but left over for discussion later in the year a settlement of the debt owing to the War Department and the Shipping Board for repatriation of the Czechoslovakian Army from Siberia.

The net result of all these tentative negotiations, overtures and exhibitions of good intent has been that no tangible progress has been made toward the liquidation of a debt aggregating, with principal and unpaid interest, \$7,058,575,905. The nations that owe this money are Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia and Serbia. Some of them—Armenia, Austria, Greece, Latvia and Russia—have had no negotiations whatever with the Foreign Debt Commission.

All and sundry seem to be taking liberal advantage of American patience and known intention not to press anybody unduly. But Congress and the country probably would be favorably impressed if even in those regions where the flesh is known to be weak, there were a little more convincing exhibition in the way of willing spirit.

It is this: that in view of the precedent which has been set up by England and America in this settlement, it becomes impossible for the United States to adopt a more lenient attitude toward either France or Germany or Italy or the countries of Central Europe. If England has agreed to pay so much, the United States must expect France to do the same. It is difficult to treat England worse than France, or to treat France better than England. Thus the way is blocked to any satisfactory financial adjustment, they say, because of the precipitate action of Mr. Baldwin. There are distinguished Americans who freely have stated this aspect of the affair in France, and the French believe them. They pretend that had England waited a little longer and had settled with America only when a general settlement was possible, then a much wiser debt adjustment could have been obtained all round. Instead of an isolated settlement there should have been one general settlement. England, with the best intentions in the world, has, it is said, "queered the pitch;" for there were many persons in the United States who saw all this and the movement for a universal consideration of international indebtedness was growing in America until it was checked by the action of Mr. Baldwin.

Little Debt Money Expected From Italy for Several Years

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Italy's capacity to pay its war debts is, like

Jeanne-Marie Chocolates

Really Home-Made!
Butter Creams, centered with Nuts, Candied Fruit, "Cocoanut," Etc., etc., in delicious Postpaid.
Made of pure ingredients in the spotless kitchen of
JEANNE-MARIE
463 E. Fifth St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HAIRNETS!

24 for \$1.00. POSTPAID.
GUARANTEED HIGHEST QUALITY human hair. In single and double mesh and in "large styles." All colors except grey and white.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
SEVERN & COMPANY
147 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C., Rm. 417

MARTIN'S FINE FURS

FOR over sixty-five years Martin's Furs have been known for their quality, style and workmanship.

Our 1923-24 Catalogue gladly sent on request—write for your copy.

W.C. Martin
113-117 GENESSEE STREET MARTIN BUILDING, UICCA, N. Y.

On News Stands in New York

The Christian Science Monitor is sold by more than 400 news dealers in New York City and Brooklyn. In addition to the stands in Hotels and Terminals listed below, the Monitor is for sale at all news stands along the Interborough Subway and Elevated lines:

Algonquin Hotel	Pennsylvania Hotel
Ambassador Hotel	Plaza Hotel
Belmont Hotel	Savoy Hotel
Bliffmore Hotel	St. Regis Hotel
Chatham Hotel	Vanderbilt Hotel
Commodore Hotel	Waldorf Hotel
Embassy Hotel	Waldorf-Astoria
Cotham Hotel	Boswell Hotel
Murray Hill Hotel	Brooklyn
Majestic Hotel	

Grand Central Station (Stands Nos. 1 and 9)
Pennsylvania Station (Stand No. 1)
Hudson Terminal (Stand No. 8)

Found: One More Descendant of Famous Washington Elm

(Continued from Page 1)

scuttles in the way of its growth during those years in the apple orchard. Trees were too close together, there was little attention paid to it, and, all in all, it did well to survive.

Later, however, the apple orchard was removed and the elm now stands where it has every advantage for growth and development. Due to the difficulties under which it has lived, the Wellesley descendant is not so sturdy, perhaps, as the tree in Charlestown. But, henceforth, the glory which falls to the scions of the original Cambridge elm must be shared in by this newly discovered son in Wellesley, whose sturdiness, in the face of unfavorable conditions, is evidence of the strength of the family stock from which it springs.

Besides the slip in Hartford, Conn., another taken in 1895 is now thriving on the campus of the University of

Washington in Seattle, having been given to the University by Arthur Collins, a graduate of the institution who studied at Harvard and carried the young tree to the university.

Another older off-spring of the tree is in Annapolis, Md., in a church yard opposite the State Capitol.

Two more slips of the original tree are guarding the tomb of George Washington in Mt. Vernon, Va., but these date back to a period before the Civil War.

Tablet Telling Origin of the "Washington Elm" in Wellesley

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DOCKERS RETURN TO WORK IN DUBLIN

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The dockers and cross Channel carterers at the Port of Dublin have at last returned to work on Government's terms, a decision brought about by the union's refusal to grant strike pay to those who disobeyed the executive. Jim Larkin also advised the men to return under protest.

In Cork, the conference between the Government, the employers and the employees to settle various disputes affecting nearly every trade has at last arrived at a basis of agreement and a ballot will be taken this week. It is hoped that the work will be resumed before Saturday.

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for
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Open from 8 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
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Most delicious soups served daily 10c.
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Cakes, Pudding and Pies
Soda Fountain Service
Whitman's Candles
Pleasure Island Package
"No tobacco" class
\$1.20, \$2.00 and \$4.50.
We believe it to be the most beautiful
piece of furniture ever made.
Sent anywhere postpaid in U. S. A.

Example of a coat at the New Store where women can always depend on getting style that is timed to the minute; apparel that is always individual, yet always correct; quality that is matched at only far higher prices.

Pile fabric coats, fur trimmed.
\$65 to \$475
Top coats,
\$25 to \$89.50

CONCERNING EVENING CLOTHES

Stadler & Stadler Evening Clothes are of Super Quality and are the Standard of Fashion. They present a Fine Appearance without any sacrifice of Comfort—an achievement attainable only through long and expert Experience in creating Exceptional Clothes.

—ALSO—
OVERCOATS READY FOR WEAR
FOR ALL OCCASIONS—STADLER & STADLER MADE

STADLER & STADLER MEN'S TAILORS

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OPERA AND HORSE SHOW. Although Lane Bryant's apparel of luxury is decidedly less costly than many of the costumes that will adorn society's most notable functions, none will be more truly becoming to Madame Inlet's embonpoint, and none will grace the brilliant scene with greater effect. EVENING GOWNS, from \$25.00 to \$225.00, 1125 13th W. R. A. P. S. from \$125.00 to \$1,000.00.

NEW YORK 20 West 29th St. 21 West 28th St. Just Off 21st Ave.

Lane Bryant

SALE OF COATS
for Stout Women

Right along our patrons have been showing their appreciation of our Coats. They shop around (wherever so-called stout sizes are available) and then come back here and buy. Here is another wonderful full-length, fur-trimmed Coat. Fashioned of soft pile, velvety fabric with collar and cuffs of fur. Some straight as a column; others have ripple bottoms or circular back. Sizes to 56.

55.00

PHYSICIANS TO FILE
SUIT AGAINST ANGORA

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a number of American and British physicians and dentists will file suit against the Turkish Government for losses caused by the authorities in closing their offices under Angora's regulations, which forbade the practice of medicine by foreigners established in Turkey since the armistice.

The basis of the claims of the Lausanne Treaty has not yet been ratified, and theoretically the capitulations are still in force.

HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The hunger strike of anti-treaty prisoners for unconditional release is now being continued by 670 men only, against 800 at the beginning.

SCHEINMAN'S

The Women's Shop For Values
34th Street at Broadway
NEW YORK



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LIQUOR FORCES CRY 'BLUE LAW' IN DRIVE TO ANNUL DRY ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

The blue law argument, by which not only this alliance, but many more liquor organizations try to win converts after direct appeals have failed, would run something like this, if plainly stated:

Prohibition does not have the support of a majority of the liberal people. It was put through by a small minority, and this minority was composed mainly of bigots, whose opinions should be recognized and warped by fanaticism. They are the men whom you see caricatured in the papers; whom you see ridiculed on the stage. They want to censor clean social museums and to ban every occupation on Sunday but church-going. This is the type of person who put through the Eighteenth Amendment. Will you liberals respect such a law? The very narrowness of the authors' beliefs is the proof that their law can never be enforced.

Having uttered this argument, the next step of the wets is to get the very cartoons they mention into print. Then editors who do not agree to have upholders of the law made a butt of attack against them is masked under cover of satire against "blue law" bigots. The program of the above-mentioned "National Liberal Alliance," calls in part, for "active, aggressive propaganda through the press," by "articles and advertisements in newspapers and magazines," and by "films and slides in motion-picture theaters."

Part Played by Press
The discussion of so-called "blue laws," prohibitionists at the capital feel, does not concern the discussion of prohibition. The point is this, that whenever a discussion of blue law reforms arises and reaches any degree of importance, the foes of prohibition inevitably step in, as part of their "whisper campaign," and link it with their attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Liquor controlled papers foment such discussions for their own ends.

Where a righteous intention has led some reformer to a far-fetched if not ridiculous conclusion, such as a proposal to "burn the plants of all Sunday newspapers," the wet editor plays the item up. The more absurd the proposal is, after the wet writer has finished writing it, with just so much the more earnest gravity will it be treated by the editors who are admitted enemies of prohibition, who declare, "This is the road to which prohibition is taking us."

The questions of press, theater and picture censorship, and of a so-called "sacred Sabbath," bring out both many adherents and opponents, but the issues in these matters, Washington dries point out, are alike different to the issue of prohibition in one tremendous respect: the former are still points in dispute, the latter is settled so far as the law can settle it, and it is a part of the organic Constitution of the country. When liquor interests seek to link the two questions they do so with the purpose of making prohibition appear still an open and debatable matter.

There is hardly a wet pamphlet put out today which does not try to bring about this confusion of thought, by linking prohibition with "blue laws," a study of their "literature" reveals. As a sample how they link blue laws and prohibition, here is a paragraph from the "declaration of objects" of the "Santay League of America," issued in New York. After attacking the dry law, it adds,

"The league is opposed to 'blue laws' of all kinds. It proposes to offer opposition to their further enactment, and to test the constitutionality of such of these laws as have already been enacted."

It is against the "blue laws," no less than prohibition, that the Santay League, as any of the other 44 wet groups might have done, proposed last year to send "organizers to every populous center of the country, to call mass meetings, organize parades, and otherwise work up interest."

Rum-Smuggling Trade Held America's Big Sea Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt in a report of the activities of the Department of Justice coming within her province, especially in regard to prohibition says:

To bring home to property owners their responsibility of the "padlock" proceedings, as well as to abate existing nuisances, an effort has been made to stimulate the use of the injunctive remedy provided for by the chief prohibition act. Some success has been achieved in certain districts in this line of proceeding, and injunctions are being filed in increasing numbers. While this mode of procedure permits prompt and effective steps to be taken to correct an offensive condition, it is at the same time essentially fair and just to the parties concerned. This form of action is peculiarly well adapted to handle breweries and saloonkeepers where the closing of the property for a year may be decreed by the court.

The department has made an effort to co-operate with United States attorneys in improving the character of evidence presented to courts in prohibition cases, and has suggested that they urge, when they can with propriety do so, the imposition of increasingly substantial sentences.

The liquor smuggling business is the biggest criminal problem the United States has ever faced on the high seas. The coast guard is our police force within our territorial waters, and is assisted by the customs officers and the prohibition unit of the Treasury Department, and the United States marshals and their deputies of the Department of Justice in the coastal states.

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Market Street, Ferry, Inside Station
208 Chestnut St., Mailer & Merchant Bldg.
Southeast corner Seventh & Chestnut Sts.
Southeast corner Twelfth & Chestnut Sts.
Southeast corner Broad & Chestnut Sts.
Southeast corner Seventeenth & Chestnut
Corner Rising Sun & Wyoming Avenues
Corner 11th & Walnut Aves., Germantown

WILD LIFE ALLY WOULD HALVE OPEN SEASON AND BAG LIMITS

"Gameless Nation, Lifeless Waters," Pictured by
Dr. Hornaday in Drive for Protective Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The "pump" and "automatic" shotguns, said to be finding increased favor with sportsmen, "are a disgrace to the American Nation," according to Dr. William T. Hornaday, trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, and director of the New York Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park.

Dr. Hornaday told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is planning a model national game bill, having for its aim the reduction, by 50 per cent, of the wholesale slaughter of wild animals and birds and fowl "at the hands of thoughtless hunters." The bill would reduce both the bag limits and open seasons. It probably will be submitted in December to the legislatures of every state in the Union, "and," says its author, "it undoubtedly will be strenuously opposed by sporting men, and especially by the rich game-killing hogs."

The Bird Has No Chance
A bulletin entitled "Our Vanishing Game," setting forth by means of illustrations and text the alleged ravages that are being made upon American game, in which the "pump" and "automatic" shotguns play important roles, has just been issued by Dr. Hornaday, who declares in his bulletin:

"They (the above-mentioned guns) are nothing more or less than finely finished and thoroughly effective machines for spraying lead upon game birds so rapidly and so forcefully that the gunner has every advantage and the bird none. Any man who says that these guns are any less than twice as deadly as an honest double-barreled shotgun is fatally mistaken. With one of them a really good shot can get about twice as many birds out of a flock as the man with a double-barreled gun. If you don't believe me, ask John M. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, 2227 Jane Street, Pittsburgh, and see what he will tell you."

No, we cannot induce the state legislatures to ban these guns. The gun and ammunition makers won't permit such laws to be passed. And the sportsmen won't either. Only Pennsylvania and New Jersey ever have been able to prohibit them when not reduced to two shots. The only way to put an evening's killing in these machine guns is by reducing bag limits and open seasons one-half.

In the United States on July 1, 1923, there were 11,572,000 passenger automobiles, 1,100,000 trucks, 1,000,000 motorcycles, and 1,000,000 other vehicles. In general use. It has increased the perils of wild game by at least 50 per cent. I could fill this page quite full of pictures of automobiles loaded with appalling exhibits of dead game—ducks, geese, shore birds, quail, grouse and deer. It is the same all over the world wherever game exists and automobiles can travel.

Unnecessary Slaughter
The champion legal game killer is a member of the Lake Arthur Club of Louisiana. The club's president writes thus: "Imagine the pleasure of one member who shot the limit of 25 quail and snipe, and caught the limit of black bass, all in one day's sport. What a wonderful place for you to enjoy yourself among congenial associates. That means the killing of 25 ducks, 15 quail and 25 snipe, and 25 black bass—at least five times as much as that club member's family could possibly consume in two days."

"To the men and women who don't kill game," Dr. Hornaday addresses the following plea in the interest of game conservation via his bulletin:

"Yes, I do indeed say, 'To the men and women.' It is high time for the mothers of the Boy Scouts and other boys of America to take a hand in the game of reducing game slaughter. It is time for them to put a crimp in some of the wicked things that are going on. Apparently only about 35 per cent of the sportsmen are now willing to make large reductions in big-bag limits and open seasons. The other 65 per cent seem resolved to stand pat on their present privileges regarding game; and, of course, the gun-and-cartridge millionaires are against us."

Do you want your sons and your grandsons to inherit from you a devastated continent? Will you turn over to them a gameless Nation, lifeless waters, and a land of stumps and rocks? Look out! We are now in line to do so. The game is even worse than the game situation.

"Quick and Sure Remedy"
Concerning the present awful slaughter of game—and of birds not really "game"—I am herein proposing a quick and sure remedy. It is this: Reduce bag limits to 50 per cent, by reducing the bag limits and open seasons to that extent. Yes, that would be a drastic remedy. . . . Our game-killing situation

AUTOMOBILE UPKEEP TOO HIGH
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—George Slizer, Governor, has appointed a commission to inquire into a plan to save money in the maintenance of state-owned motor vehicles. The commission is composed of Newton A. K. Bugbee, State Comptroller; Abraham Jellin, Highway Commissioner, and John A. Reddan, Budget Commissioner. The State spent \$512,460.73 for the upkeep of state automobiles. The Governor is in favor of a central garage for the cars.

Philomela Beauty Salon
MADAME FLORE, Prop'r
Our permanent wave is an asset. We guarantee to give you the kind of wave you most desire.
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DEWEES Quality and Standard
Famous Over
Half a Century
Established 1858

HANDSOME WINTER COATS
Richly made of fine pile fabrics and luxuriously
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69.50 : 89.50 : 98.50

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"They (the above-mentioned guns) are nothing more or less than finely finished and thoroughly effective machines for spraying lead upon game birds so rapidly and so forcefully that the gunner has every advantage and the bird none. Any man who says that these guns are any less than twice as deadly as an honest double-barreled shotgun is fatally mistaken. With one of them a really good shot can get about twice as many birds out of a flock as the man with a double-barreled gun. If you don't believe me, ask John M. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, 2227 Jane Street, Pittsburgh, and see what he will tell you."

No, we cannot induce the state legislatures to ban these guns. The gun and ammunition makers won't permit such laws to be passed. And the sportsmen won't either. Only Pennsylvania and New Jersey ever have been able to prohibit them when not reduced to two shots. The only way to put an evening's killing in these machine guns is by reducing bag limits and open seasons one-half.

In the United States on July 1, 1923, there were 11,572,000 passenger automobiles, 1,100,000 trucks, 1,000,000 motorcycles, and 1,000,000 other vehicles. In general use. It has increased the perils of wild game by at least 50 per cent. I could fill this page quite full of pictures of automobiles loaded with appalling exhibits of dead game—ducks, geese, shore birds, quail, grouse and deer. It is the same all over the world wherever game exists and automobiles can travel.

Unnecessary Slaughter
The champion legal game killer is a member of the Lake Arthur Club of Louisiana. The club's president writes thus: "Imagine the pleasure of one member who shot the limit of 25 quail and snipe, and caught the limit of black bass, all in one day's sport. What a wonderful place for you to enjoy yourself among congenial associates. That means the killing of 25 ducks, 15 quail and 25 snipe, and 25 black bass—at least five times as much as that club member's family could possibly consume in two days."

"To the men and women who don't kill game," Dr. Hornaday addresses the following plea in the interest of game conservation via his bulletin:

"Yes, I do indeed say, 'To the men and women.' It is high time for the mothers of the Boy Scouts and other boys of America to take a hand in the game of reducing game slaughter. It is time for them to put a crimp in some of the wicked things that are going on. Apparently only about 35 per cent of the sportsmen are now willing to make large reductions in big-bag limits and open seasons. The other 65 per cent seem resolved to stand pat on their present privileges regarding game; and, of course, the gun-and-cartridge millionaires are against us."

Do you want your sons and your grandsons to inherit from you a devastated continent? Will you turn over to them a gameless Nation, lifeless waters, and a land of stumps and rocks? Look out! We are now in line to do so. The game is even worse than the game situation.

"Quick and Sure Remedy"
Concerning the present awful slaughter of game—and of birds not really "game"—I am herein proposing a quick and sure remedy. It is this: Reduce bag limits to 50 per cent, by reducing the bag limits and open seasons to that extent. Yes, that would be a drastic remedy. . . . Our game-killing situation

AUTOMOBILE UPKEEP TOO HIGH
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—George Slizer, Governor, has appointed a commission to inquire into a plan to save money in the maintenance of state-owned motor vehicles. The commission is composed of Newton A. K. Bugbee, State Comptroller; Abraham Jellin, Highway Commissioner, and John A. Reddan, Budget Commissioner. The State spent \$512,460.73 for the upkeep of state automobiles. The Governor is in favor of a central garage for the cars.

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itself around the militarist leaders and beginning preparations for a new war. Were such a menace to become real, the French would immediately occupy the strategic positions in Germany, and controlling as they do the Ruhr valley which was the great arsenal of Germany, any fears would at the present moment seem foolish.

Half Armour Owners Are Firm's Workers

40,000 Employees Take 50,000
Shares in Two Weeks

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Nearly half of the 100,000 owners of Armour & Co. are employees, 40,000 of whom subscribed for 50,000 shares of stock during the past two weeks.

So eagerly have the workers taken advantage of an opportunity to get an interest in the business that the company has been forced to withdraw today its offer of preferred stock, F. Edson White, president, announces. The stock sale plan offered on a deferred payment basis was opened Oct. 24 and Nov. 10 had been set as the day it was to be withdrawn.

Day laborers, truck drivers and office workers displayed a surprising financial status, officials said.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—Employees of the Great Northern Railway may become stockholders through purchase of preferred stock on a partial payment plan announced by Ralph Budd, president.

Employees may purchase up to 25 shares each, and payment may be made in monthly installments as small as \$3 a share. This 25-share contract may be repeated as often as desired. Par value of stock is \$100 and at present yields a dividend of \$5 annually.

CANADIANS INVITED BY WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Representative women of Canada have been invited to attend the fifth annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, to be held in Buffalo April 24-29, it was announced at headquarters of the League today. The invitation to the Canadian League of Women Voters, it is stated, is in furtherance of the league policy of promoting international friendships which led to the calling of the Pan-American Conference of Women in Baltimore last year.

One of the chief topics before the convention will be the campaign to get out 75 per cent of the vote in the 1924 elections. Prominent leaders of both political parties will figure on the convention program of speakers, it is stated.

GOV. WALTON APPEALS TO FEDERAL COURT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 6.—Gov. J. C. Walton announced today that he had taken his fight against impeachment charges made by the lower House of the State Legislature to the United States District Court, and that he had today filed at Lawton, Okla., an application for a writ of subpoena, asking that all persons concerned in the trial be "restrained from proceeding with any pretended trial of the pretended articles of impeachment."

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"Quick and Sure Remedy"
Concerning the present awful slaughter of game—and of birds not really "game"—I am herein proposing a quick and sure remedy. It is this: Reduce bag limits to 50 per cent, by reducing the bag limits and open seasons to that extent. Yes, that would be a drastic remedy. . . . Our game-killing situation

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TARIFF PROPOSALS STUDIED IN BRITAIN

Merchants to Consider Scheme
Drawn Up by Board of Trade
—Liberals Uncomfortable

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 6.—A new stage has been reached in connection with the much debated question of the adoption of protection by Great Britain. The British Board of Trade has drawn up proposals for a general tariff to complete what Stanley Baldwin has adumbrated. This general tariff has not yet been made public, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands it is to be laid immediately before an advisory committee of business men not connected with politics, whose duty it will be to consider the scheme as it affects each industry individually. Upon how much of its proposals survives this scrutiny will then depend the action eventually to be taken.

Winston Churchill meanwhile has been invited by the Independent Liberals to contest the Glasgow constituency rendered vacant by the passing of Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Churchill is still negotiating with Liberal headquarters here in this connection and the matter attracts immense attention since in the event of so strong a Free trader being able to appear as the choice of both wings of the Liberal Party to contest so important an industrial constituency which hitherto has been divided in its allegiance only between Conservatism and Labor it would afford the most striking object lesson possible of the relative position of the three great political parties affected by Mr. Baldwin's Protectionist move.

Answer to Unionists
The Liberal Party's alternative to Mr. Baldwin's Protection scheme as a cure for unemployment here was yesterday announced at Dewsbury by Herbert Asquith, who thus answered the Unionist allegation to the effect that except for the Labor Party's Socialistic scheme, which is for the nationalization of industries and a capital levy, there is nothing else in the field to which British electors can turn.

The constructive proposals Mr. Asquith put forward for "joint control of industrial undertakings," for the "sharing of surplus profits," for "a substantial reduction of taxes on people with small incomes," for "relieving an enterprise of its present excessive burden of rates," and for bringing land into the "best productive use," also for giving to a willing worker "security of livelihood throughout his working life"—these The Times characterizes today as indicative of the "uncomfortable status of Liberalism in the constituencies and in the House."

They are also claimed in Unionist circles here to justify, in conjunction with Ramsay MacDonald's Labor pronouncement of last Thursday, that new Conservative slogan of "construction, obstruction and destruction" as summarizing the three programs on which the coming elections are to be fought.

Mr. Asquith was able nevertheless to add materially to the weight of criticism to which Mr. Baldwin's proposals are being subjected. The most effective of his arguments was a statistical one. He claimed that of Great Britain's present 1,300,000 unemployed close upon 30 per cent belong to such industries as shipbuilding, engineering, transportation, distribution and cotton which could under no circumstances benefit by protective tariffs. His case here is that the vast mass of British unemployment is to be found not in trades which the proposed new duties could conceivably protect but in those which would be altogether beyond their scope.

As regards the possibility of giving effective preference to overseas dominions which is also part of Mr. Baldwin's scheme Mr. Asquith was further able to pose some difficult questions, since food and raw materials being practically all that Great Britain receives from these regions he could claim that "preferential preference, which does not extend either to food or raw materials, is nothing but a hollow sham."

All sides, therefore, are heavily equipped and preparations for an early struggle at the polls are progressing actively in every political camp.

ALBERTA HOLDS REFERENDUM

CALGARY, Alta., Nov. 5 (Special).—Alberta in the liquor referendum yesterday went wet by a majority which at 10 o'clock last night was estimated would exceed 30,000 votes. (Clause D, which means the Government control of liquors and licensed sale of beer, swept the cities and country polling divisions alike. At 10 o'clock the returns were as follows: prohibition, 14,960; licensed sale of beer, 1282; Government sale of liquors, 219,444.

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comfortable, foot covering
ever devised, has now been
made practical for winter out-
door service.

These smart-looking, perfectly fitting "Shoor-Tred" moccasins, made of heavy brown scuff-proof elkskin, that will outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes, are as pliable as a glove and yet so correctly constructed as to poise and develop the growing foot.

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\$12.50

INHERITANCE TAX LAW IS ATTACKED

Test Case in Plymouth County
Court Involves Payment of
\$100,000 to the State

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 6 (Special).—Testimony today by Judge Warren A. Reed, friend and for many years legal adviser of George E. Keith, founder of the George E. Keith Shoe Company, featured the test case brought by Harold C. Keith in the Plymouth County Probate Court to determine the validity of a claim by the state treasurer and receiver-general for nearly \$100,000, the computed inheritance tax on 7000 shares of stock given to him by his father, on Oct. 13, 1920, several months before he passed away.

The issue is solely whether the donor had in mind an anticipation of passing away when he made the transfer. The state officials have sought to claim an inheritance tax on the stock, while Mr. Keith has resisted payment on the ground it was a gift, not an anticipation of passing away, but rather with the desire that the controlling interest of the company remain in his family.

Robert C. Dodge is counsel for Mr. Keith, assisted by Paul Dudley Dean, John P. Sullivan and Judge Warren A. Reed. The Attorney-General's office is represented by Alexander Lincoln, Assistant Attorney-General, and Henry F. Long, state commissioner of taxation.

The state tax is nearly \$100,000, and the federal tax is much more plus interest for nearly two years, it collects under the statute.

The first witness for Mr. Keith was Ernest W. Stedman, for many years private secretary to George E. Keith and now treasurer of the firm. He testified that after Mr. Keith's return to his office, following an illness in 1920, he plunged into business affairs with his usual energy and never hinted at anything tending to indicate any apprehension over his physical condition.

Judge Reed related the story of his trip to Europe with the shoe manufacturer in 1920, during which, he testified, Mr. Keith appeared to have been in excellent health. He stated:

"He was most active and tireless, and each day did a day's work, as well as had some private time. During his stay in New York before departing for Europe, he overtaxed his energies and was slightly indisposed on the first day out at sea. But as usual he was optimistic and decided that it would soon pass away, and it appeared to do so. But when we took the long ride through the devastated regions, he mainly felt that the trip was a success. I reached London I influenced him to see a physician before sailing for home. He was advised it was safe."

Neither Dr. Arthur Chute of the Brooke Hospital, nor Dr. Jesse H. Averill of Brockton, the Keiths' family physician, testified to the discovery of any organic trouble with Mr. Keith up to the time of his final illness, nor would they concede that there was anything about his condition that would tend to make him apprehensive. Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston surgeon, is the consulting expert for the State.

LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETINGS PLANNED

Citizenship Conference in Boston
Jan. 16—Prohibition Topic

Speakers of eminence who understand the prohibition situation, some of whom have taken measures to enforce the prohibition laws and therefore know what can be done in that way, are to speak at the citizenship conference on law enforcement to be held in Boston on Jan. 16. Symphony Hall has been engaged for the meetings that day. Three sessions will be held, but the preceding two days, also, will be given over largely to discussion of the question of prohibition enforcement, according to plans made yesterday afternoon at a conference of New England workers called by the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, president of the delegation that went from New England to the Citizenship Conference in Washington.

Ministers will be asked to speak on the subject of prohibition and law enforcement in their pulpits on Sunday, Jan. 14, and some churches will provide special speakers. Meetings of ministers and others scheduled for Monday, Jan. 15, also will be invited to discuss the situation.

Louis Ailing of the Connecticut Federation of Churches represented the prohibition forces in Connecticut at the conference yesterday, and E. H. Emory of the Church Civic League of Maine represented the prohibition workers in his State.

At a meeting of the women's committee called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, held earlier in the afternoon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Wollaston was appointed chairman of the New England branch of the national committee. She will begin at once to organize her forces. Miss Laura Jones of Wellesley has been made secretary of the Massachusetts branch. "Save America," by Mrs. Wm. Tilton.

Liver and Bacon Balls
Brotted calf's liver
chopped fine with half
the quantity of bacon.
Make into small cakes, dip
in egg, then in bread crumbs.
Fry in hot fat, garnish with
parsley. Season cakes with

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

the book just issued by the National Committee as a handbook for the prohibition campaign is to be offered to clubs on terms that will enable them to benefit their own exchequers by its sale. This will make it a special object to clubs to push the circulation of the book.

SOCIETY OPPOSES RAIDS ON LAUREL

Ban on Use of Shrub for Holiday
Decoration Sought

Laurel, typical of New England woods and pastures and one of the most beautiful of the native shrubs, being threatened with extermination by reason of the ruthless cutting of flowers and foliage, the Society for the Preservation of Native New England Plants is calling upon the churches and citizens generally, throughout New England, to refrain from using laurel in the coming holiday decorations.

The enormous quantities of laurel used in festoons, wreaths, etc., during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays by churches, stores, hotels, in homes and public places make extensive and dangerous demands upon the native stock. Although easily cultivated laurel has not been cultivated for commercial purposes, and the depredations upon it have become disastrous. The extent of it can be imagined when it is stated that one city in Massachusetts alone used 10,000 yards of laurel last Christmas.

"The flowers are borne only upon the shoots of the previous year's growth so that if these are cut a year's flowering is lost," a leaflet got out by the society states; "and when looking at long festoons of laurel leaves, it is saddening to think of the great quantity of blooms that has been destroyed for the next summer in this truly extravagant winter decoration."

"Care for the future often involves sacrifice in the present. Are we not willing to forego some decoration of ballrooms and churches for the sake of preserving for the enjoyment of future generations the beauty of our woods, swamps and pastures where the laurel now grows?"

HEAVY VOTING IN CAMBRIDGE

Mayorality Contest Arouses
General Interest

A comparatively heavy vote, is indicated at the Cambridge municipal election today. Since the polls opened this morning voters were being conveyed by automobiles sent out by both candidates for Mayor, who closed last night with a series of lively rallies a campaign which has aroused unusual public interest.

Three city councilmen, two school committeemen and a Representative in the Legislature, the latter to fill a vacancy, are to be elected today in addition to the Mayor.

Godfrey L. Cabot, running as the "independent home rule" candidate, closed his campaign last night with a series of rallies in different parts of the city. He continued to make plain his program for better government for Cambridge, and he criticized the administration of Edward W. Quinn, candidate for a third term as Mayor.

Mayor Quinn made a tour of the city and spoke at many rallies where crowds were large. He is running as the candidate for "continued good government." He used that idea as a text at all of his rallies last night.

SMITH COLLEGE CLASSES TO DEBATE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 6 (Special).—The first of a series of interclass debates at Smith College will take place between the sophomore and junior classes on Wednesday, on the question: "Resolved, That the 3 per cent immigration law should be maintained."

The two honorary societies of Smith College, membership in which is based on some literary, dramatic, musical or artistic ability, coupled with high scholastic standing, have elected their final quota of members from the class of 1924. The new members of the Alpha Society are Helen Fogg of Norwell, Mass.; Sarah Josephthal of Fall River, Mass.; Marianna Priest of Boise, Ida.; Olyvie Wetherby of Ware, Mass.; and Lois Wilde of Minneapolis, Minn. The new members of the Phi Kappa Psi Society are Helen Mandelbaum of Chicago, Ill.; Hazel Sackett of Fredonia, N. Y.; Lois Cole of Montclair, N. J.; and Laura Hutchings of Galveston, Tex.

At a meeting of the women's committee called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, held earlier in the afternoon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Wollaston was appointed chairman of the New England branch of the national committee. She will begin at once to organize her forces. Miss Laura Jones of Wellesley has been made secretary of the Massachusetts branch. "Save America," by Mrs. Wm. Tilton.

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EDUCATOR PLEADS FOR RURAL PUPIL

Washington State Plan of Housing
Teacher in Country Cited
as Aid to Big Problem

Competent, properly trained and adequately paid teachers, one in every classroom, and development of rural education to equal that offered in the city, are the two great educational needs of the United States to wipe out illiteracy and establish nationwide Americanism, declares Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of public instruction in the State of Washington, who is now in Boston. Mrs. Preston is also chairman of the division of rural education of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a leader in the National Education Association.

Mrs. Preston has been addressing teacher-training institutions and conventions in New England during the last two weeks. "The children of people who live in the country are entitled to equal educational opportunity with the city child. If they do not have it their parents will leave the country for the city," said Mrs. Preston.

Mrs. Preston has done much directly toward the accomplishment of that end in Washington and directly, or by example, in other states, including Massachusetts. By means of teacher cottages by which comfortable living conditions are provided the teacher in the rural districts, she has attracted more competent teachers than it was previously possible to obtain.

Previously, it is pointed out, the rural teacher had an almost unbelievably hard time of it. She "boarded round." As a rule she was unwelcome in the already crowded little houses and was left with some member of the family in a cold room with no opportunity for quiet preparation of lessons, reading or study and was liable to be considered "stuck up."

In the State of Washington, Mrs. Preston explains, women of education and culture no longer hesitate to go to remote and isolated regions to teach, for an attractive home awaits them, and they occupy positions of dignity in the community. A man and wife going to such a place carry on an extension service, not only conducting evening classes for adults, but arranging entertainments and conducting meetings and classes of various sorts.

"In talking to the young people and teachers of Massachusetts I have endeavored to point out the educational needs of the Nation," Mrs. Preston continued.

"I have been impressed by the sincerity of purpose in these young people and the definite objective of the teacher training institutions. I have been trying to present to those to whom I spoke, not only the importance of the teacher's work in the classroom but his or her great responsibility beyond the classroom to the community life."

REFRIGERATOR SHIP ADDED TO SERVICE

Evidence of increasing business for the port of Boston, indicated by recent government figures on imports and exports, as published by The Christian Science Monitor, is more clearly defined in actual demand for space on refrigerator ships from Boston. Local and western packers, as well as shippers of apples, etc., are so insistent on this type of space that the Cunard Line has taken on a fully refrigerated steamer for a trip from Boston to London. It is the steamer Corocoro, usually operating between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

The vessel is a first class vessel with all modern equipment for general as well as refrigerator cargo. It is a nine to ten-day boat and will be due at Boston Nov. 17 from London, sailing again Nov. 24. This vessel was placed, for the trip, entirely because of the public demand for such space, and all indications point to a heavy cargo going out on it.

LEAGUE ADVOCATES TO HEAR OF EUROPE

Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, of the Arlington Street Church, and A. G. Alley, for 20 years master at Milton Academy, will speak on European conditions with special reference to the Italian crisis at a dinner to be given Nov. 21 by the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. All three were studying conditions there in Europe last summer and attending conferences of the League of Nations at Geneva. They were there when the Italian situation became acute.

Dr. Alley has been devoting his en-

tire time during the last few years to the international situation. Last summer he visited the Ruhr district, the Saar Valley, conferred with Austrian officials at Vienna concerning their country, and did other important research work. While he will mention some of these at the dinner his chief attention will be given to Italy.

The dinner will be presided over by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University and will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

WOMEN TO DISCUSS "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

Voters League to Conduct School
at Radcliffe—Part of "Law,
Not War" Program

"Foreign Affairs" is to be the subject of the next "school" to be conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. By invitation of Radcliffe College, it is to be held at Radcliffe College Jan. 8, 9 and 10. This is part of the league's campaign to outlaw and substitute law. The committee on international co-operation to prevent war. Mrs. Walter Dewey, chairman, is co-operating with the Federal Council of Churches in the observance of next Sunday, Armistice Day, as World Court Sunday. A three-minute sermon on the subject is to be read by some member of the league from many pulpits on that day. The Massachusetts league is co-operating with the national league in award of prizes of \$2500, \$1000, and \$500 to artists who design Christmas cards deemed best suited to advance the idea of world peace, to be awarded on Jan. 14, 1924.

In accordance with a request contained in a letter written by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, to Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the league, the league will give special attention during the next few months to "The Problem of the Massachusetts Food Supply," having speakers from the college on the programs at the meetings of the state and local organizations.

PLEA FOR ALIEN STUDENTS MADE

Smith Trustees and Faculty for
Immigration Law Exemption

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 6 (Special).—That a provision be made for alien students and teachers in the new immigration law which is about to be framed, is urged in a letter written to legislative representatives at Washington by the trustees and faculty of Smith College and signed by Dr. William Allan Neilson, president. The letter reads:

"I am instructed by the trustees and faculty of Smith College to write to you with regard to the effect of the immigration law upon alien teachers and students in American colleges. It is believed that teachers under definite appointment and students who are regularly accepted by recognized institutions are neither of them of the classes the admission of which it is the aim of the immigration law to restrict."

But at present there are cases every year of awkwardness and hardship on account of the fact that the law does not except such persons from the quota provision. We, therefore, wish to urge you to use your influence in the framing of the new immigration law, so that teachers and students, whose bona fide status is certified by institutions of recognized standing, may be exempt altogether from the quota provision."

The operation of the present law is the cause of great irritation against the United States among the educated classes of many other countries, and this disadvantage is balanced by no advantage to our own country, nor so far as we are aware is there any group in this country that cares to hamper the admission of such persons. Your support in this matter is earnestly requested."

WOMEN TO HEAR MRS. MILLER

Mrs. Walter MacNab Miller of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the division of public health of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be the chief speaker at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Babson Institute Auditorium, Wellesley, Nov. 18. Miss Mary E. C. Lowrey, assistant supervisor of rehabilitation, is to give a talk on that work. A representative of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is to speak on "Our New England Food Supply."

At a meeting of the women's committee called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, held earlier in the afternoon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Wollaston was appointed chairman of the New England branch of the national committee. She will begin at once to organize her forces. Miss Laura Jones of Wellesley has been made secretary of the Massachusetts branch. "Save America," by Mrs. Wm. Tilton.

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Public and Members

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—To demonstrate that advertising has been a real educational force in elevating the standard of living in the United States, an Advertising Exposition under the auspices of the Advertising Club of New York will be held in the 71st Regiment Armory here from Nov. 12 to 17.

The purpose of the exposition will be to develop a common understanding of the true function of advertising, not only among the public but among advertising men themselves. There seems to be, declare the officials in charge, a generally confused idea regarding what advertising is trying to do.

The Advertising Club has offered the inducement of a trip to London and back, with all expenses paid, to the high school or college student who writes the best essay on the service and function of advertising. The contestants must attend school or college in the metropolitan area. The judges, who include John J. Jones, vice-president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Tribune, will announce their award at the exposition.

The educational service of advertising to home life and to the household in particular will be stressed at the exposition. It is said that modern inventions, introduced through advertising, have lightened the burden of women in the home and have increased the comforts of home life. As a concrete demonstration of this service, the League of Advertising Women will put on exhibition next month a complete efficiency kitchen, laundry and bath, equipped with all the latest labor-saving devices. Other instances of the improved standard of living brought about by advertising will also be shown.

A new method to bring out the relationship between the window display and other forms of advertising appearing at the same time is now being sought by advertising men. As an experiment, 27 prizes will be presented by the Advertising Club to the merchants in the metropolitan district having the best window displays during the week of Nov. 5.

The displays will be judged on a basis of artistic arrangement, merchandising and advertising value, and timeliness. The prizes include a first award of \$100 and second and third prizes of \$50 each, and will be presented at the exposition. Photographs of the windows must be submitted to a committee composed of two manufacturers, two art authorities, two advertising men, and two window display experts.

PRISON REFORM SYSTEM SOUGHT

Voters May Be Asked to Decide
on Classification Policy in 1924

Reasons why the Massachusetts Legislature should pass an act for the classification of all convicted prisoners will be given by Mrs. Robert P. Herrick, chairman of the prison committee of the National Civic Federation, at a mass meeting next Friday afternoon at 30 Joy Street under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League.

An initiative petition is now being circulated by the league, which aims to secure the needed 20,000 signatures before Dec. 5. If successful, the measure will be presented to the Legislature. If the Legislature fails to approve the measure, the league announces, it will go to the people in 1924.

This proposed bill provides for the examination, classification and treatment of convicted prisoners. It requires segregation according to age, sex, physical condition, mental capacity, nature of offense and previous record.

London New York Amsterdam
87 NASSAU STREET

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IMPORTER
DIAMONDS
WE REPAIR AND REHABILITATE OLD DIAMONDS—WE APPRAISE RINGS

For Prettier Teeth
Millions have found the way

A new way of teeth cleaning has come into vogue. The millions now employ it. The glistening teeth you see everywhere now show how much it means.

It is based on modern research. Countless tests by able authorities have proved it correct and efficient. Now leading dentists of some 50 nations advise its daily use.

The name of this tooth paste is Pepsodent.

Pepsodent
The New-Day
Dentifrice

Careful people of some fifty nations use it now.

Look about you. Note how many whiter teeth you see nowadays. The dingy coats which clouded teeth are being constantly combated.

Then learn what it means to you and yours. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the changes which a few days bring. You will be amazed and delighted.

Cut out coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 604, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

record. The league contends that, if adopted, it will result in "more economical administration, reformation of more offenders and better protection for society."

This measure is advocated by the American Prison Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Governor Cox and all leading penologists, according to the league, and endorsed by the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Society for Mental Hygiene, Massachusetts Prison Association, Massachusetts Section of the National Civic Federation, Women's Trade Union League, Family Welfare Society, more than 40 other civic organizations and many prominent citizens.

Honor to Naturalist Burroughs Proposed

Maine Pond of Which He Wrote
May Be Named After Him

CARATUNK, Me., Nov. 6 (Special).—There is a movement to change the name of Pleasant Pond to Burroughs Lake. This is the pond in which John Burroughs, the naturalist, took great delight, and of which he said in one of his books that it was the only pond of crystal clear water he ever saw in Maine.

A pile of stone, pyramidal in form, has been accumulating near the spot, and close to it is a painted sign which reads: "Burroughs Memorial. Please Add a Stone." Until recently, there was a small building on the shore of the pond in which John Burroughs lodged while visiting the place. It had become old and unsightly and was finally removed.

"I have never understood why a place of such distinguished and distinguishing beauty should have such a commonplace name as Pleasant Pond," says George W. Hinckley, founder of the Good Will Farm for Boys and a great lover of nature. "This particular pond, a diamond of the first water set in emerald hills and sapphire mountains, deserves a name that will distinguish it from all others. Burroughs Lake is at once significant. It hints at a reason. It carries conviction."

"I am greatly interested in the suggestion to change the name of Pleasant Pond to Burroughs Lake," writes Franklin D. Elmer of Hamilton, N. Y., who was an intimate friend of the naturalist. "Anything that can be done in any state to perpetuate the influence of the Sage of Slabside is worth while, for it is a wholesome heritage that we may thus hand down to our children."

MISS RANKIN SPEAKS FOR CHILD LABOR LAW

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6 (Special).—Miss Jeannette Rankin, at one time a member of the National House, aiding the Consumers' League in a campaign for 500 members, spoke today at the Women's College in Brown University and in this city, Pawtucket and Woonsocket yesterday. Miss Rankin spoke in each instance of the importance of the work done by the league in behalf of the child labor amendment.

Gov. William S. Flynn and Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, have asked for public support of the organization as deserving and praised its objects.

Ask for the
DIAMOND
Adjustable Wrench

Made and Guaranteed by
Diamond Calk Horseshoe Co.
DULUTH, MINN.

SIMPSON'S
Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto

Merchandising, at all times choice and desirable; Service that seeks your convenience and satisfaction; Prices that afford you daily opportunities of economy.

The **SIMPSON** Company
Limited
Mail Orders Filled
HALIFAX TORONTO REGINA
Write for Catalogue

Pepsodent
The New-Day
Dentifrice

Careful people of some fifty nations use it now.

Look about you. Note how many whiter teeth you see nowadays. The dingy coats which clouded teeth are being constantly combated.

Then learn what it means to you and yours. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the changes which a few days bring. You will be amazed and delighted.

Cut out coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 604, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

Better English Exponents Crash Against Rocks Early in Cruise

St. James Theater

St. James Theater—Boston. Stock Company, in "Not So Fast." A play in three acts, by Capt. Conrad Westervelt. The cast:

Robin Standish.....	Houston Edwards
Myrtle Jane.....	Edith M. Remick
Arabella.....	Anna Layne
Rose Standish.....	Jill Middleton
Myrtle Jane.....	Miss Mary Bushnell
James Barton Acton.....	Edward Darney
Fay Fothergill.....	Viola Ross
Edith M. Remick.....	Edith M. Remick

There is little in the week's play at the St. James Theater to tax the imagination of either the actors or the audience. It is a simple comedy, natural enough in its situations, and unusually bright in many of its lines. It is admirably staged as far as settings are concerned, and well acted throughout. Conrad Westervelt, the author, has made a few trifling mistakes, attempting to point an abstract moral. He has simply adorned a plain tale, the basis of which is a theme as old as the hills. In doing this he has imposed the burden of a serious play upon the play, Henry Watterson Blake, who answers to the somewhat euphonious name of Blimp, conferred upon him because he is slow and practically unmanageable.

Blimp is visualized in the person of Walter Gilbert, who struggles more or less successfully with his conception of the character of Blimp. Blimp, supposed to have originated in the neighborhood of Bowling Green, Ky. The interpretation was somewhat more convincing than the actor's previous attempt, "What the South to Transplant a Southwestern cowboy to the stage."

But the burden of effort was generously shared by Miss Middleton, who lent charm and conviction to her interpretation of the character of Robin Standish. Her work is really excellent, as is that of Miss Roach as Fay Fothergill. Miss Bushnell is given little opportunity to show her talent, but she does well. Mary Standish. There are many amusing situations, made the most of by all members of the cast.

MUSIC

San Carlo Opera House

ling adjourned without disentangling the situation.

Dr. Francis K. Ball, who has written a handbook of constructive English which everybody who wishes to use good English is advised to buy and study, stood unequivocally for classic English. George H. Browne of Browne & Nichols, a noted school for boys, and himself an authority on correct English, and Mr. Chase stood for a growing language. Mr. Lee, inclined toward the latter, held to a firm middle ground.

Language That Grows

There was, for instance, the term "hot polloi." It means "the many." To Dr. Ball it is the height of absurdity to say "the hot polloi," just as it would be to say "the many." Mr. Browne, on the other hand, when he thinks "hot polloi" says something else. He wouldn't say "hot polloi" to anybody. Why? Because, technically, "the" is incorrect but everybody uses it and he does not want to talk like a snob. But he says "the" in a living language that grows to the mouths of its users. He is "dead against setting up an authority" and stands for the "habitual usage of the best speakers and writers in this and other English-speaking countries."

"We have got to accept a great deal of colloquial English," Mr. Chase said. "Don't you think that these millions of documents (dictated letters being filled away, etc.) are going to crystallize into a new language? And what of these colloquial phrases that would otherwise pass out?"

Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, member of the extension committee, objected to the prevalent use of "Mass." Avenue.

San Carlo Opera Opening
The San Carlo Grand Opera Com-

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company opened a three weeks' engagement last night at the Boston Opera House. The opera was Verdi's "Rigoletto," with the following cast:

Gilda.....	Josephine Lucchesi
Duke.....	Demetrio Onofrei
Rigoletto.....	Mario Basile
Sparafucile.....	Pietro De Biasi
Maria.....	Giulia De Mello

Carlo Peroni conducted.

The opera was well sung and acted from beginning to end. If there were no particularly remarkable features in the performance to be recorded, there was a general excellence of ensemble, a sincerity, a musical quality which companies of greater resources might emulate. The orchestra contains too few strings, yet what there are, by their careful attention

in three cars use it. "Oh," said some one, "they are so busy telling the people to 'move up' they haven't time to say 'Massachusetts.'"

CONSTITUTION AT SOUTH WEYMOUTH

Wessagusset Chapter Ceremonies Next Thursday

Completing the constitution of the newest of several new Eastern Star chapters in this State, the corps of grand officers of the grand chapter of the order will constitute and install the officers of Wessagusset Chapter

to tone and intonation, gave the illusion of greater numbers. The other

...of greater numbers. The other
...were
...complete and likewise played in good
time. All this redounds to the credit
of Mr. Peroni, the musical director of
the company. Also to his credit must
be placed the spirited singing of the
chorus, which plays a not unimportant
part in the opera, and the uniformly
spirited phrasing of the principals,
who gave the interpretation of the
whole opera a unity which is not
often to be heard. Mr. Peroni has
evidently bestowed on this production
the care which a symphonic conductor
gives to the several movements of
a symphony. He has worked wonders
with the material at his command.
It is, perhaps, a little too much to
enlarge the beauty of "Rigoletto"
or the genius of Verdi. Both are ac-
cepted facts, yet on occasion (particu-
larly in a performance of the general

day evening. The meeting will be held in Fogg's Opera House, South Weymouth.

Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Grand Matron, will conduct the ceremonies, aided by Clesson S. Curtice, Grand Patron, Kenneth Dunlop, Associate Grand Patron, and the grand officers. Mr. Curtice will present the charter. The ritual will be rendered by the grand officers. Installation of the following officers will follow:

Worthy Matron, Mrs. Dorothy A. Brown; Worthy Patron, William E. MacCauley; Associate Matron, Mrs. Alice K. Barnes; Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude M. McCauley; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret J. Montgomery; Conductress, Mrs. Mary C. Granger, and Associate Conductress, Mrs. Ina H. Brackett.

excellence of last night's) they strike the harp with renewed force. The

poignant beauty obtained with the utmost simplicity of means might serve as a lesson to many a composer. Who but Verdi had the skill to devise the music of the storm in the last act? A lesser composer would have resorted to a full modern orchestra. Verdi is content with a few somber chords on the lower strings, a few notes of the piccolo. Who but Verdi could have written the expressive phrase for the English horn which serves as an introduction to Gilda's recital of her betrayal, a phrase which tells the whole story before even the singer has uttered a note. And so on every page of the score may be found some almost forgotten beauty, something to arouse our wonder and admiration afresh.

S. M.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations reported by the New England Building & Construction Trades Council, W. Dodge Corporation, show that the contracts awarded during the week ended Oct. 30, 1924, total \$1,700,000. In the same week of 1923 the total was \$1,281,400, or 1921, \$3,739,100.

Maguire & Short
Building Contractors
Prospect Works, Glasdevin, Dublin
Proprietors of Aughamaddock
Limestone Quarries, Stradbally,
Queen's Co., Ireland.

Recent sub-contracts for Cut Stone
include:— Second Church of Christ,
Scientist, Rathmines, Messrs. Man-
field & Sons, Ltd., University Col-
lege, Dublin.

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237, Regent St., W. 1,
London, England

announce the opening of their new
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Inspection invited.

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KINDNESS TO ANIMALS PAYS, NEW SOCIETY SEEKS TO PROVE

Inquiry Made Into Alleged Cruelty in Motion-Picture Production—Campaign of Education

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 22 (Staff Correspondence)—Protection of motion picture animals from the cruel treatment, which trainers declare is not only unnecessary but subversive to best results on the screen, is the object of the American Animal Defense League, now being organized here by a number of southern California animal lovers. As outgrowth of a popular demand that cruelly accorded animals in some motion picture studios through hurried and unstudied methods of production must give way to more rational and humane methods, the new organization has already attracted wide attention in motion picture circles, where it has enlisted the better element of trainers and producers on the side of fairness to four-footed actors.

A new era in the training of film animals, in which love, patience and understanding are achieving results far more popular at the theater, and, therefore, more profitable to the producer than those obtained by tricks involving cruelty, has been discovered by officers of the league in their initial investigations. It is their hope, therefore, to impress upon all those who have to do with the production of photoplays where horses, dogs and other animals, both wild and domestic, take their part in the acting, that from a purely financial standpoint as well as from the standpoint of humaneness, kindness is inevitably the best policy.

The screen they have discovered, is an extremely accurate mirror of the action which has gone on before the camera. If cruelty has been used in the treatment of animals, actors, it is certain to be detected by a large percentage of those who view the production, and create repulsion and disgust in the thoughts of the vast majority whose feelings toward animals are of kindness, for which no merit of story or photographic art atone. Even though the actual form of violence to the animal may be covered cleverly from the view of the spectator, the fact that the animal is suffering cannot be hidden.

Program of the League

In advancing its program, which includes the securing of kindness to animals in vaudeville and circus as well as in motion pictures, the league intends to work both through the channel of law enforcement, preventing cruel treatment of animals used to furnish entertainment through exer-

cise of the police power, and through education of both public and animal trainer away from cruel practices. There is still an element of the public, they point out, who seem to enjoy the antics of animals regardless of the suffering to which they are subjected in producing such unnatural results. When this enjoyment is turned to revulsion the producer of the cruel animal act will have lost a market for his product.

The American Animal Defense League at present, in its incomplete state, is devoting practically all of its attention to preventing cruelty to animals in motion pictures. In this field officers of the league have found a crying need for their efforts. That untold agonies are suffered by many animals used in the industry they are finding abundant evidence. The goat, the whip, the spiked saddle, the spiked club and even the electric current and the red hot iron they are tracing down to specific cases where these implements have been used to produce amusement for the people. The fact that much of this cruelty is carried on in motion picture studios where access is difficult for the league officers or upon distant "locations," such as the snowbound Canadian Rockies in midwinter or Antelope Island in Great Salt Lake, makes the gathering of absolute evidence a slow and costly process.

Result of Mistreatment

One definite instance in which the cruel treatment of a motion picture animal, though occurring outside the range of the camera, was given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Rosamonde Rae Wright, the league's vice-president, as typical of many. It dealt with an elephant named Charley, said to be the largest and one of the oldest in the United States, who until a few days ago lived at Universal City where he was used in pictures by one of the leading motion picture companies. Mrs. Wright said:

This animal many times demonstrated his intelligence, once even stopping a stampede of circus elephants in San Francisco during a parade some years ago. He was so gentle that children did not fear to let him pick them up with his trunk and ride them about. But at Universal City he fell into the hands of a cruel trainer, who abused him unmercifully. I saw him at one time shortly after this trainer had been mistreating him, standing with one

"Trained by Kindness and Love"



Strongheart and His Mate, Julie, Who Have Achieved Wide Popularity by Their Activities for the Silver Screen

eye knocked out and a huge gash on his forehead. It was not to be wondered that the animal later took the opportunity to injure the man who had harmed him, and later became so unmanageable that his keepers feared to go near him. One of the first official acts of the league was to bring pressure to bear upon his owners to do the only kindly thing which there seemed left for him, since no one would finance his passage back to Africa and the jungle—and a few days ago he was shot.

Another Example

A motion picture producer of Hollywood, who is also an animal lover and who has had 14 years' experience in the making of films, told a Monitor representative of the cruel treatment accorded an intelligent dog actor in the making of a current film. He said:

In such instances as this the animal actor is often a marionette of flesh and blood managed entirely by wires which cannot be seen on the screen. When the director wishes him to look to one side, the jerk of a wire twisted his head into the desired position. When he was supposed to lunge forward he was in reality dragged violently by wires, and when he was supposed to be struck brutally by a club so that he was knocked far backward it was once more the wires, no less cruel than the club would have been, which jerked him from the scene.

Perhaps the most cruel treatment which the dog received in the making of this picture lay in the making of a scene in which he was supposed to be wounded. Here he was made to crawl through the snow to his master's cabin for help. In order to force him to crawl, the dog's feet were bound with wire until it was impossible for him to stand, his cramped toes causing the agonized expression which made the scene complete.

Of course, I was not present during the filming of this production, but I know how the majority of these animal pictures are made, and have seen many instances of cruelty.

How Kindness Pays
The league has selected a case the very opposite of that just described, in which a dog actor has achieved no small amount of fame as a film star, and is holding it up as a pattern which other producers might well emulate.

This is the acting of the dog Strongheart, whose picture the league has given a prominent place on its stationery above the slogan, "Trained by kindness and love."

Laurence Trimble, Strongheart's director, and producer of his pictures, is an exponent of kindness in the handling of animals, declaring that

patience and understanding can do what cruelty could never accomplish. He has some 150 dogs and wolves at present in Canada, which he used last winter in filming "The Love Master," and a large number of dogs, including Strongheart, at his ranch in the San Fernando valley near Los Angeles.

Cruel methods have never been tolerated by Mr. Trimble in the handling of these dogs before the camera, for they are never required to do tricks in the commonly accepted meaning of that word, their acting being more natural and the result of their understanding and executing the wishes of their master.

In telling a Monitor reporter of his methods in handling animals, Mr. Trimble said:

I really do not attempt to "train" my dogs and wolves in the old-fashioned way, but try to "educate" them to understand what is going on about them, and to be happy in doing as they are told when taking their part in the making of pictures. They are not required to do tricks, but take the same place in the pictures that dogs do in real life.

A trainer of dogs should be well grounded in the fundamentals of kindergarten teaching, for dogs are very much like children. To give them their own way in all things is as dangerous to their growth and happiness as the same method would be to children, but the course of discipline which they must learn need no more partake of cruelty than need the disciplining of a child. Fear must be eliminated from their thoughts, and when this has been done the trainer will find that the proportion as he "shoots fair," for so to lie to an animal is subversive to success. Their confidence must be kept at all costs.

Any form of cruelty in pictures is not only vicious in itself, but harmful to the dog desired. I have worked with dogs for the past 35 years, and have learned that for the purpose of the films it is possible to get any effect with an animal without any form of cruelty. However, it often costs more and takes longer, and that is why some producers favor the quicker, though less successful, methods of cruelty.

There is still much of cruelty in the handling of animals in motion pictures. There has been a frightful amount of it, but a new type of people is coming into the work as the result of a public demand to know how motion picture animals are treated, and the result is that the cruelty is bound to go.

What Can Be Done
Mr. Trimble called Strongheart to him, speaking in a low tone of

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NEW ZEALAND JUDGE CRITICIZES

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION LAW

Mr. Justice Frazer Calls Collective Bargaining a Benefit, and Asserts That It Has Come to Stay

AUCKLAND, Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealand judges, maintain the British tradition of silence when they are off the Bench.

so an address by one of them on a public question is an unusual occurrence. The president of the Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Frazer, made some notable remarks before the Auckland Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the working of the system, of which he is the head.

Compulsory Arbitration

After sketching the evils that the industrial system had introduced into the relations between masters and men, he said that the idea of compulsory arbitration sprang from the maritime strike of 1890, and the system then introduced had stood the test of nearly 30 years without undergoing any vital change. One of the objections raised against it was that it invaded the sacred British right of freedom of contract. It did so, but that same right had been invaded by British law over and over again. It had also been contended that the right of property was interfered with, but the law interfered with this freedom all the time.

Another complaint was that it took away the right to strike. A union, however, had the right to strike, provided this was its only weapon. If the State provided it with an effective substitute, the union had no cause for complaint. The justification for the New Zealand system of arbitration was the old Roman maxim that the well-being of the public was the overriding law. It had been declared that the court would increase the number of disputes by creating the machinery for them. As a matter of fact, it had almost altogether got rid of the strike by the court being able to take hold of a dispute before angry feelings could cause a strike or a lock-out.

New Zealanders Support Court

Mr. Justice Frazer was particularly interesting in his references to the work of the court during the last three years, when the fall in prices had forced wages downward. This has been the first experience of the kind the court has had in its history; until the depression from which the country is now suffering set in, property steadily increased and wages rose. He said that in this "most serious period" there had never been a suggestion that the system should be abolished. This is not quite correct. Apart from those elements in Labor which consistently oppose the court, the idea that the system should be done away with was seriously dis-

puted by farmers. It is true, however, to say that the idea never made serious headway. The vast majority of the people in New Zealand support the court. According to the president of the court this country has experienced far fewer strikes and serious disputes in proportion to its industries and population than any other part of the world. He added that collective bargaining had come to stay, and that it was a good thing in itself.

An interested member of the audience to whom the president spoke was J. Wignall, a Labor Parliamentarian from England, who had come to New Zealand as a member of the British Overseas Settlement Delegation. Labor in Britain, like labor in America, does not like the idea of compulsory arbitration. The root objection to it has been as Mr. Justice Frazer's speech, that it robs the worker of the right to strike. This is an exaggeration; what it does is to deny the right to workers who have chosen to come under the court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Wignall said that he had seen the New Zealand court at work and had been much impressed by the "care, patience and desire to get at the facts" displayed by the members. He thought that the system would benefit all concerned in Britain, "if they could only get rid of the idea that they were to be controlled by a judge." He feared, however, that the change to compulsory arbitration would be too much of a shock at the present time.

FOUNDATION CO. GETS WORK

NAPLES, Nov. 4.—Contracts for port improvements and harbor work here involving an expenditure of \$1,000,000 lire, with a possibility of \$6,000,000 later, have been awarded the Foundation Company of New York.

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One 5 ft. Oak Sideboard, f. s. d. One Oak Adjustable Back f. s. d.

No. C.12535..... 16 10 0

One Oak Chair, with loose cushions covered in Corduroy, No. S.11162..... 2 10 0

Four Oak Small Chairs, No. S.13441..... Each 1 17 6

Two Oak Arm Chairs, No. S.13442..... Each 2 17 6

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Metropolitan Opera Season Opens
With Maria Jeritza in "Thais"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. — MASSENET'S "Thais," presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of Nov. 5, 1923, with scenery of Joseph Urban, Louis Hasselmann directed the music. The cast:

Thais..... Maria Jeritza
Nicias..... Clarence Whitehill
Paphos..... Paolo Anghin
Cyprien..... Charlotte Ryan
Myrtille..... Grace Anthony
Albine..... Marion Telva
A Servant..... Roschigian

Mme. Jeritza, at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season last night, continued the topsy-turvy methods of impersonation that she has employed in her former two years here. One of the most outstanding performers of the company of Giulio Gatti-Casazza in the ordinary processes of picturing a character, she is a down-tumbling one when it comes to a question of grand climax. Last evening she lived up to her regular practice and attained her most impressive moment not when she stood erect in all her beauty, but when she lay flat on the boards, covered in the folds of a mantle.

Marks might with good justification be permanently set in color on the Metropolitan stage, to indicate for the benefit of posterity the positions of proneness on which Mme. Jeritza has gained her New York renown. To show where she has been wont to throw herself in the "Vissi d'arte" scene of "Tosca," a five-foot five or so line might be painted at the right of the center, fairly well toward the front and parallel with the footlights. To recall where she struck out of the reckoning any such athletic exploit as a headlong fall. Mme. Jeritza's technique, however, proved equal to the demand and the passage was brought to its climax according to rule. The floor was compelled to do service, just as it has hitherto been; only, on an extensive rather than an intensive plan. The artist went to the ground at the melodramatic and emotional moment, and with her went the voluminous over-garment—yards of, well, call it cloth of gold—and made the front of the stage a shimmering parterre.

To explain, then, Mme. Jeritza's great scene in the "Thais" production of 1923 to the folk who come after, not a straight line, but a circle of at least five-foot-five radius would want to be drawn in the space before the prompter's hood. That, no doubt, should be enough to go into tradition. For how Mme. Jeritza, the actress, portrayer character is doubtless to be regarded as more important in the case of a work like "Thais" than how Mme. Jeritza, the soprano, sings. And yet her performance, in the cast as well as that of all her associates in the cast was at the usual high Metropolitan level.

But to tell the story of her latest interpretation of the finale of this same scene, a more elaborate diagram would be necessary, so much have Joseph Urban decorations, together with a Greta Urban costume, complicated matters. The episode must now be enacted at the base of a statue, which is located near the front of the stage and somewhat to the left; and the heroine must wear a cloak of enormous amplitude, which puts altogether out of the reckoning any such athletic exploit as a headlong fall. Mme. Jeritza's technique, however, proved equal to the demand and the passage was brought to its climax according to rule. The floor was compelled to do service, just as it has hitherto been; only, on an extensive rather than an intensive plan. The artist went to the ground at the melodramatic and emotional moment, and with her went the voluminous over-garment—yards of, well, call it cloth of gold—and made the front of the stage a shimmering parterre.

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Wagnerian Opera Company
Opens Chicago Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

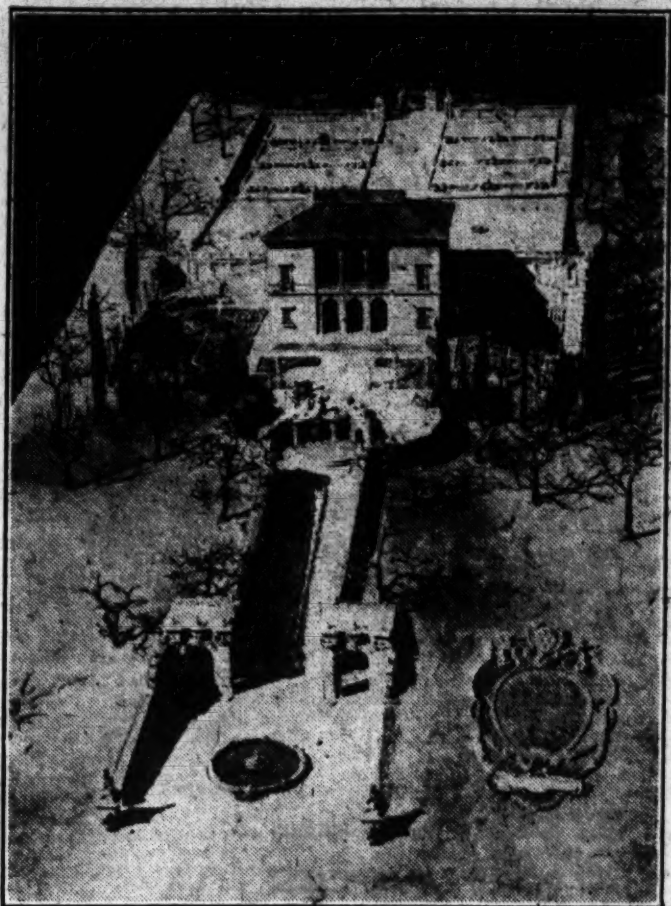
CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Wagnerian Opera Company must have felt greatly heartened by the multitude that flocked to its opening performance and by the enthusiasm which greeted its efforts. Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" was the work in which the company elected to begin its season last Sunday (Oct. 28), and it was to judge the selection by the success of its interpretation it must be said that the organization could scarcely have made a happier choice. That the company was able to achieve so admirable a performance was the more notable in view of the disadvantages with which that performance had to contend. For the Great Northern theater, in which the company is established, is not a fitting temple wherein to unfold Wagnerian inspirations, and, having cast out several rows of seats in the auditorium in order to accommodate the instrumentalists, the management had to discharge some of the orchestra because there was no more room in the theater for the cast.

The outstanding feature of the representation of "Die Meistersinger" was the remarkable excellence of its ensemble. This excellence, and not the reputation of the singers, always has been the ideal of German impresarios and there can be no doubt that it is justified by the results. There were no marvelous voices in the cast, but the fluent singing, the spontaneous and vivacious acting, the enthusiasm of every member of it were truly beyond praise. No detail was too small to be overlooked, and even the chorus—which is so often a stodgy and unimaginative aggregation in our American opera houses—played parts that were as carefully thought out as those of the principal singers on the stage.

Josef Stransky accomplished remarkable things with his orchestra. The pumps of sound that are so striking a feature of "Die Meistersinger" would have sounded more majestic with a larger symphonic organization to produce them and in a theater of greater spaces; but the elaborate detail of the score was set forth with masterly effect and skill. Moreover, Mr. Stransky had persuaded his men that there is much more to fine music than mere notes.

Editha Fleischer was the Eva of the performance and one whose conception of the part was at once appealing to the eye and to the ear. Of

distinction, too, was the Sachs of Theodore Lattermann—a characterization that omitted nothing of the humanity and sympathetic charm which about color that moving part. As Walther, Robert Hunt disclosed an attractive voice handled with less attractiveness—in the typical German manner. Eduard Kandl's Beckmesser was admirable, if only for the restraint with which he handled its comedy features, and only words of commendation are to be given to



Model of Caprarola Gardens, Italy

Cincinnati, O. Special Correspondence
A MODEL of the Caprarola Gardens in Italy has just been obtained by the department of architecture of the University of Cincinnati. It is the work of Ralph E. Griswold, fellow in the American Academy at Rome, and is to be exhibited in the fall at the annual exhibit of the Architectural League of America. After that it will be sent to Cincinnati as a permanent part of the equipment of the department of architecture.

The gardens are in the town of Caprarola, about 75 kilometers north of Rome. They were designed by the architect Vignola and the brothers

Mary Hay in "Mary Jane"

Shubert Theater, Boston, Mass.—"Mary Jane"; a musical comedy in three acts; book and lyrics by William Cary Duncan and Oscar Hammerstein 2d; music by Vincent Lombardi and Herbert Stothart; produced by and under personal supervision of Arthur Hammerstein. Mr. Stothart directed the enlarged orchestra. The cast:

Joe McElleudy..... Hal Skelley
Maggie Murphy..... Kitty Kelly
Mary Jane McKane..... Mary Hay
Martin Frost..... Keene Twinn
Andrew Dunn Jr..... Stanley Ridges
Doris Dunn..... Laura De Card
Louise Dryer..... Eva Clark
George Sherwin..... Louis Morrell
Andrew Dunn Sr..... James Heenan

It is a steadily pervading touch of caricature that makes this retelling of the perennial story of Cinderella entertaining. The librettists work in the key of genial caricature at all times, seldom dropping into the purely sentimental songs and incidents that so often make musical comedy tedious. Mary Hay is at her best when she makes a homely brown gawk of herself in order to get a job as secretary of the usual useless stage son of a millionaire. The manager of the millionaire's business objects to distracting presence of pretty girls. This manager is himself an animated cartoon as acted by Dallas Welford, who still retains that gift of getting red in the face in moments of bafflement that made him the season's wonder when he appeared in Cartier's "Mr. Hopkinson."

Riotous caricature is the ensemble song hit of the show, "The Flannel

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Adolph Schoplin and Paul Schwartz, respectively, the Pogner and the David of the cast.

"Das Rheingold," given on the following evening (Oct. 29), disclosed against the excellence of ensemble that had distinguished the interpretation of "Die Meistersinger," but the intimacies of a small theater somewhat detract from the illusion that is necessary to the handling of Wagner's gods and their Walhalla. The music drama, too, suffered from the excisions which had to be made in the orchestra, but the general effect of the whole was of striking worth. It would seem that with so much enthusiasm animating the singers and with so much skill distinguishing their representations, the success of the Wagnerian Opera Company in Chicago should be assured. F. B.

Seastrom, Artist
in Motion Pictures

London, Oct. 15

Special Correspondence

THE plot of the story began to unravel when Seastrom's two latest productions were shown in London recently. Of the very latest, "Honour," with Meggie Albeniz enrolled, presumably to tempt the British buyer (for both of these films were made first for England, then for America, and Sweden not at all), let us not speak; as there is nothing in it worth remembering.

But of "Jealousy"—which is to be called "Fire Aboard" when released soon in America—let us speak indeed. For it has its splendid passages: a deep black hole far-off there before us, and in the heart of it a strip of splendidly making the waves go white for a moment; and in the heart of all this a boat with sails galloping against masts, and ropes swirling into patterns, and two men moving back and forth in rubber coats made dazlingly beautiful by lighted rain.

Where is there a fairer field for moving photography than the blacks and whites of midnight sea? Even the colors conform. And rain on dull rubber, what a joyous sight that is! Yet this film has other joys, too: more night, and a white rowboat slipping ghostly through inky water away from the ribs of a gigantic ship; the ship itself and dozens of men, again blocked out in those mirroring tarpaulins, wringing in and out of jagged strips of light; miles of still evening sea the color of mercury—the "silver screen" worthy for once of that good name—and a revolving signal light off to the right of us here. And before Seastrom directed "Jealousy," he made "Love's Crucible," which is to be called "Acrotia Clay" when released in America—and mixed therein loveliness and little else.

This earlier film is a succession of visual delights; with their succession so composed that the whole is almost as unified as one of those long Chinese scrolls of countryside across which one's eye travels so easily. Or if we would linger on some things there is that old iron gate, well, again blocked out in those mirroring tarpaulins, wringing in and out of jagged strips of light; miles of still evening sea the color of mercury—the "silver screen" worthy for once of that good name—and a revolving signal light off to the right of us here. And before Seastrom directed "Jealousy," he made "Love's Crucible," which is to be called "Acrotia Clay" when released in America—and mixed therein loveliness and little else.

Now it was at this point in the plot—that is, where "Love's Crucible" pointed out that in an earlier work Seastrom had made something in which the beauty was not broken—that one began to remember that of course the story had really begun a year or two ago, when two very early films had had their little hour before an English-speaking public. These were "A Lover in Pawn," and a Selma Lagerlof tale called "The Soul Shall Bear Witness" in England and called "The Stroke of Midnight" in America.

And then the memory broke full; like one cloud moving across another cloud, until a man in a black robe passes through and scatters the gray. Now it was at this point in the plot—that is, where "Love's Crucible" pointed out that in an earlier work Seastrom had made something in which the beauty was not broken—that one began to remember that of course the story had really begun a year or two ago, when two very early films had had their little hour before an English-speaking public. These were "A Lover in Pawn," and a Selma Lagerlof tale called "The Soul Shall Bear Witness" in England and called "The Stroke of Midnight" in America.

By "private" I mean that anyone who wants to see, or re-see, a good Seastrom film, has to go about it in some private, personal way. They are not accessible to the public, it seems. So it was in this fashion that, after much maneuvering, I persuaded the caretaker of the unused, discarded, dilapidated old Seastrom films to let me see two of the oldest on his shelves. And yes—the suspicions were correct. First came "The Secret of the Monastery," a rich, full-blooded

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tale of romance, taken from a story by Grillparzer, and produced in 1919.

It is done in the lush, flamboyant fashion of "Love's Crucible," but, being a better story, is a better film. It is a pageantry of photography, a riot of curves and shadows and substances through which pass many men in a manner almost choreographic, while one woman stands still, a sort of passive puppet flung between the passions of the men. (This arrangement, by the way, is a characteristic of Seastrom pictures.) But above all, those substance—excellent stone walls so magically outlined with light that one wants to reach out a hand and touch the rough surface; and wooden doors, the sort that takes centuries to mature into a wood that is wrinkled and sun-baked.

And so I was thinking, too, until they ran through an old copy of a still older work, "The Dawn of Love" (from Selma Lagerlof's "Jerusalem"), made in 1918. It is the most beautiful of all, for the reason that it gathers within itself a tale of which the literary quality is magnificent; a style of producing that, though not spectacular technically, is utterly and simply right (wheat stalks; and tree trunks this time, instead of stone and wood); and a piece of acting—that of Seastrom himself as the slow, stubborn peasant who thinks so slowly, and loves so stubbornly, that he finally breaks down the prejudices centuries have bred in him—that is, I believe, the finest that any film has yet held.

So now you know the old story of Seastrom—because if you want to make it sound like the film story that it is, you must give it a happy ending; and to do that you must do as I have done—tell it backward. For the farther back you go the better it gets. Though of course it is not ended yet, for not only is Seastrom himself in America despite the fact that his good work is elsewhere, but he is in Hollywood, producing Hall Caine's "The Master of Man," to be called "The Judge and the Woman," for Goldwyn. But where is one to find cheer or courage in that, remembering that his latest work is, to his first, as Hall Caine is to Selma Lagerlof.

But let us also remember that man cannot live on bread alone; therefore let us recorder the story in terms of bread. "Honour" is booked to make much money in England; "Jealousy" has already done that, and has been bought for America; and these are the only Seastrom films that the trade, outside of Sweden, has booked enough to matter. "Love's Crucible" began, unheralded, its allotted three days in London and before the fastidious had time to hear of it, disappeared; its coming New York visit is a gamble. "The Stroke of Midnight" ran three weeks in New York in 1921 and has not been heard of since. "The Lover in Pawn," "The Secret of the Monastery," and "The Dawn of Love" have never been shown in America at all, as far as one can learn; all had a day or two in England, but the last named had to be taken out of one bill because the patrons complained that it moved too slowly. So much for these seven.

Other lost Seastrom films, which by no amount of private enterprise has the present adventurer been able to see, are: "A Man There Was," made in 1917 from a poem by Ibsen; "Love the Only Law," an Icelandic story photographed in Iceland (Oh, what one could give to see Seastrom at work on the brilliancies of ice and snow!); and "The Girl From the Marsh," another Lagerlof tale. Of these three films there are dim records that here and there, between 1912 and 1920, each had a fugitive appearance in America.

VELONA PITCHER.

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A Talk With St. John Ervine

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 23

THE work for the theater of Mr.

St. John Ervine as critic, dramatist, manager and lecturer has been so familiar to all lovers of the stage that the news of his impending retirement from the staff of the Observer came as something of a shock to those who enjoyed, every week, his courageous and penetrating articles. When asked to give the readers of The Christian Science Monitor—so many of whom, both in America and Great Britain, are his readers also—some information about his future plans, Mr. Ervine kindly gave me an opportunity to talk with him at his flat.

"Yes, it is true that after the last Sunday in October I shall no longer be the Observer's dramatic critic. I have had the job for three years, and it is time to do something else. I shall leave the Observer, partly because of the friends I have made through writing for it, but chiefly because 'no other else have I been given such freedom as I have had under my editor, Mr. J. L. Garvin, who is now the only great editor left in Fleet Street.'"

"Why are you leaving the Observer?" "Well, three years is long enough for a man to be a dramatic critic. You see, if you do this job thoroughly, you have very little time left for anything else, and there comes a period when you cannot think of anything but the theater. The moment that happens to you, you cease to be an effective dramatic critic. A critic only contrives to be effective in the theater so long as he is able to keep his hold on the life outside it. If he lets go his hold on that he is utterly useless as a dramatic critic. I should like to see a law passed that a man should not do dramatic criticism for more than three years. If he insists on continuing to do it without a break for longer than that time, then he should be sent to a penitentiary! One gets mentally worn after visiting the theater three or four or even more times a week for three years."

"But you are a dramatist as well as a critic. And a novelist, I think?" "Yes, but you know I have not written a novel for nearly four years. I have not had time to write one. I do not suppose the world is any the worse for it, but that's another matter. What I propose to do now, after I've finished some lecturing engagements in the north of England, is to make the Grand Tour while I am still young enough to enjoy it. I shall start from Paris, and work my way north through Belgium, Holland, Norway, and Sweden to Finland where I'll spend the summer. I may also go to Estonia for a while. Then in the autumn, I'll probably go to America."

"Lecturing?" "Good heavens, no! I'm going to enjoy myself. I shall go across the Continent, from New York to California, stopping at Chicago to make another visit to Fanny Butcher's bookshop—a charming girl who has the sort of job I'd like to have, selling books—and then I'll take a boat and go to Japan and China, and work my way home through India, Egypt, Italy, Spain and France. Spain is a country which attracts me enormously, although I have never been there. I can't tell you why. I suppose we all have these queer affections. Whenever I look through a gazetteer—and that's a favorite occupation of mine—I find

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COTTON GOODS MARKET TAKES UPWARD START

Government Report as to Raw
Material Marks Turning Point
—Prices Firmer

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 6 (Special).—The publication of the final Government cotton crop report last Friday served as a definite turning point in the primary cotton goods markets.

It is now generally agreed in cotton manufacturing circles that there is certain to be a great deal of curtailment both in New England and in southern cotton mills between now and next summer, and in distributing channels it is declared that, despite this fact, it will be no small job to market the limited quantities of goods the mills do turn out, if prices are to be based on 32 cent cotton. The sharp rise of nearly 2 cents in the raw material markets at the end of last week has "jacked up" cloth prices all along the line, though the advances in the latter have been made against the most determined resistance.

It seems now practically certain that cotton goods prices are to be the recipients of buying power or consumer demand, and any special pressure to obtain goods might very easily drive the market to almost any height. Buyers of goods, though, in this situation, are as yet showing no disposition to anticipate needs that are not yet definitely in sight.

Demand Grows Brisk
Demand has been brisk in primary channels ever since the Government report was issued—in fact, there was a steady small lot business going on prior to the report, but the prices did not begin to climb until Friday. There are still some who are trying yet to get their orders placed on the previous week's price levels, and strange as it may seem, some have been at least partially successful, due to the anxiety of some mill agents to book their plants now as far ahead as possible in order that they may make their raw material commitments at once and have work to keep their equipment busy when the demand begins to slow up.

The action of the Amoskeag concern in cutting prices two cents a yard on certain styles of ginghams on which it is in direct competition with other mills, was more or less confusing, since many operators did not understand the action in the first place in its true light as a retaliatory measure having no bearing on the rest of the market. This price cut was followed a day or two later by an advance of a cent a yard on denim and of half a cent on bleached goods, while an advance of a cent or more on percales is expected daily.

Print Goods Tone Firmer
Print-cloth markets were quick to reflect the upturn, but prices of gray goods did not fully reflect the raw material advance, though they are eventually expected to do so. For example, standard 35½-inch 64x60s, which were selling freely a week or two ago at 10 cents flat, was no longer obtainable at that figure, and it was hard even to buy at 10½ cents. Most mills were demanding 10½ cents, with a premium added to this for eastern-made quality goods.

Low count numbers were sold rather freely in Fall River, Mass., which reported the week's total sales at 120,000 pieces, though this figure should be considered from a postwar standpoint. One is to get an idea of the true situation. This type of goods is so much lighter and produces so much faster that the volume of pieces is in reality only equivalent to about a third as many pieces of goods of standard construction, such as 64x60s. Sheetings also advanced in some degree, though not quite so buoyant as print cloths. Bag manufacturers were heavy buyers, but the manufacturing trades, such as automobile makers, did not come into the market very heavily.

Fine Goods Fairly Active
In the fine goods division the demand has shown but fairly steady buying of volles, of pongees, oxfords, and other standard plain constructions. Silk and cottons have been popular but more or less unsettled in value just now owing to the fluctuations in the silk market brought about by the Japanese earthquake.

Yarns have been moving very slowly indeed, and it has been almost impossible for the spinner to get back a new dollar for an old one, and for that reason many of the spinning mills have by far the major part of their equipment closed down. Fine goods mills with modern loom equipment are running full blast in their weaving departments, and there has been only little curtailment in New Bedford for that reason.

AMERICANS BUY VIENNA BANK SHARES

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Two American banking houses have purchased \$50,000 shares in the Mercantile Bank of Vienna, Max Horwitz of Hallgarten & Co. announced today. Another New York Stock Exchange house was associated with the Hallgarten firm in the deal. The investment totaled approximately \$1,500,000.

Mr. Horwitz said he probably would be elected a director in the Vienna bank. It is planned to offer part of the stock for public subscription in this country.

MARINE'S PROFITS OUTLOOK
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—"The earnings of International Mercantile Marine are running about the same as last year," said P. A. S. Franklin, president, who sailed on the liner Majestic Saturday on a business trip abroad. "Shipping conditions have not shown any marked improvement every trip," said Mr. Franklin. "I think it was a great feat to turn this ship around and sail her out again in 25 hours. It shows what can be done in this day of oil-burning ships."

SHARE IN GRINDLAY CO.
LONDON, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced that the National Provincial Bank has acquired a partnership interest in the Grindlay Company, East India Army agents, which will be converted into a private limited liability company. The Grindlay institution is the last of the many banking concerns to be absorbed by a larger bank. It had deposits of \$1,625,000 and a capital of \$120,000.

TRANSFER TAX FIGURES
ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The October stock transfer tax in New York State amounted to \$168,212.

Stock Exchange Holiday A This is election day in New York and a legal holiday, the New York Stock Exchange was closed. The Boston exchange also was closed.

HIDES MARKET IS RATHER FLAT

Prices at Low Range, With
Rest of Month Likely to
Be Dull

The packer-hide market reached a new low range of prices last week, with nothing in sight to warrant better expectations for the rest of the month, at least. Sellers are discouraged in not being able to hold branded cows at 9c. These hides were considered tempting enough to move about all that might be offered, but a bid of 8½¢ was accepted because the volume involved five figures.

The whole packer market seems to be in a chaotic state, for it is a hard task to exploit the business while tanners are still enervated by a dull demand for leather, with a possible further curtailment of leather production. Nevertheless, buyers are watching the hide market, ready to take free-of-grub hides at the figures at which they are offered.

October heavy native cows at 13c, seem out of line with prices booked on other grades but on a buyer's market, such as existed last week, most anything is likely to occur.

Low packer stocks of quality hides appear to be the only element likely to steady prices mentioned in the tabulated sales below, but if hide receipts tend to increase, and tanners carry out their stated intentions to shut down their plants for a while, the situation, which is already running amuck with contracts without profit margins, cannot be much further embroiled.

Light native cows are featuring at 10½¢, and not firm at that. The country hide dealers are confronted with a difficult proposition. Frigorifico hides are similarly affected, therefore, with the domestic market low and trading restrictions hampering business, sales are stagnated. The immediate future appears easy for buyers, but the prices are so low that any brightening feature would, at least, steady current rates.

The range at which hides sold prompted the tanning packers to take fair quantities of the better grades for their own vats, therefore, including what was sold, approximately 200,000 were moved from the market. The following sales of packer hides were booked during the week ended Nov. 3:

Year
30,000 October branded cows... 10½¢
12,000 October branded cows... 9c
10,000 March native steers... 10c
2,000 April native steers... 10c
800 Oct. nat. spreaders... 17c
18,000 October butchering steers... 12c
2,500 October Colorado steers... 11c
27,000 October Colorado steers... 11c
50,000 Oct. light Texas steers... 11c
50,000 Oct. light native cows... 10c
10,000 Oct. light native cows... 11c
5,000 heavy native cows... 12c
1,000 Oct.-Nov. light nat. cows... 10c
Packer calveskins were fairly steady, 20,000 October sold at 18c. Chicago "cites" were fairly active at 17c. Prime frigorifico hides were booked, the three grades ranging from 11½¢, 13½¢, and 15½¢.

ACTIVE INDUSTRIALS ARE UP \$100,000,000 IN FOUR TRADING DAYS

The market value of 20 industrial stocks used in Dow, Jones & Co.'s averages, exclusive of a decline in Texas Company, advanced \$103,324,130 in the aggregate the last four trading days of last week.

Below is presented a table showing the 20 industrials, their close Saturday, low Tuesday, price change and appreciation in dollar market value:

Close Sat.	Low Tues.	Appreciation in dollars
American Can	144 1/4	144 1/4
Am. Car & F.	160 1/4	159 1/4
American Loco	71 1/4	71 1/4
Amer. Smelting	55 1/4	55 1/4
Amer. Sugar	58 1/4	58 1/4
Am. Telephone	123 1/4	123 1/4
Anaconda	123 1/4	123 1/4
Baldwin Loco	123 1/4	123 1/4
Cent. Leather	13 1/4	13 1/4
Gen. Products	129 1/4	129 1/4
Gen. Electric	132 1/4	132 1/4
Goodrich	20 1/4	20 1/4
Iron & Steel	10 1/4	10 1/4
Studebaker	10 1/4	10 1/4
Texas Co.	31 1/4	31 1/4
U. S. Rubber	33 1/4	33 1/4
U. S. Steel	88 1/4	88 1/4
Utah Copper	58 1/4	58 1/4
Westinghouse	69 1/4	69 1/4
West'n Union	109 1/4	109 1/4
Appreciation, excluding decline in Texas Co.		\$103,324,130

SOUTHERN HOSIERY, INDUSTRY QUIET

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 6 (Special).—There is a marked dullness in hosiery mills of the region, many mills being down to two-thirds capacity operation. The United Hosiery mills have recently broken the last strike against them, all striking workers coming back to their jobs.

Local hosiery officials are highly gratified at the outcome of the strike, which they charge was the first effort of southern leaders to carry out unionization plans for southern hosiery and textile plants.

DIVIDENDS

American Telegraph & Cable Company declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Harbison Walker Refractories declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the common and preferred, common payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20 and preferred Jan. 19 to stock of record Jan. 8, 1924.

The board of directors of the Puritan Mortgage Corporation declared accumulated dividends to Sept. 30, 1923 on its outstanding preferred capital stock at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable Nov. 20, 1923 to stockholders of record Sept. 30, 1923.

CROSSBRED WOOLS FIND FAVOR WITH ENGLISH BUYERS

People Demanding Coarser but
Hard Wearing, Cheaper Fabrics—Japan Buys More

BRADFORD, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Closely following the London wool sales, at which 192,000 bales were sold, sales have been held at Liverpool and Hull when 40,000 bales and 34,000 bales, respectively, were brought forward and practically all cleared under keen competition.

The most noticeable feature has been the strong demand for crossbred wool, the catalogues at Liverpool and Hull being composed entirely of crossbreds. It has been generally expected that the cheapness of crossbreds, as compared with merinos, would in time force the demand on to the former, and the tide now seems to have turned in favor of coarser wools.

Owing to reduced wages the price of cloth is the dominant factor for the majority of consumers, and thus the coarser, hard wearing but cheaper fabrics, both for men's and women's wear, are finding more favor.

Wool Stocks Lower
Statistics just published by the directors of B. A. W. R. A. show that their stocks of crossbred wools on Sept. 30 amounted only to 433,000 bales. From this must now be deducted about 74,000 bales sold at Liverpool and Hull. There is every possibility that the whole of this stock will be cleared by March next year, as was anticipated by Sir Arthur Goldfinch in his report at the end of last year.

With the end of this surplus a practical certainty in the near future, users are realizing that crossbred wool will be in keen demand owing to the much smaller production in South America and New Zealand.

Japan Buying More
The repeal of certain import duties by the Japanese Government, and the increased demand caused by the earthquake losses, are greatly stimulating the export trade to Japan. Tops, yarns and piece goods in increasing volume are being shipped. It is significant that whereas Japan used to be interested only in merino tops and yarns, she has now placed considerable orders for crossbreds.

Spinners of hosiery yarns are booked well ahead at prices, but prices for tops and yarns are still ridiculously low when account is taken of the cost of raw material. Merino spinners, who for the most part, have only been running their plants for three days a week, can now find work to keep their machinery employed for four or five days a week.

Home-grown wools continue to meet a steady demand, and most descriptions are hardening. The finest wools are firmly held and in comparatively short supply.

Textile Exports Slightly Off
The Board of Trade statistics for September of this year show that although British textile exports were slightly lower than during the previous month, this was due to the temporary holding up of the shipments to Japan. This deficiency will probably be more than made up by the increased shipments to the Far East reported for October.

There was a further expansion of trade within the Empire. Although shipments of cloth to Canada showed a slight decline, this was more than balanced by larger shipments to Australia.

A survey of Great Britain's overseas trade in the first nine months of the year shows that apart from countries within the British Empire, Japan and China are her best customers; South and Central American countries are next and the United States of America occupies fourth position.

The following table enables a comparison to be made between the exports during August and September:

Aug. 1923 Sept. 1923
Wool tops (lbs.)... 3,241,500 3,540,200
Woolen yarns (lbs.)... 792,600 792,600
Worsted yarns (lbs.)... 3,286,200 3,076,200
Woolen tis (sq. yds.)... 14,014,100 13,583,200
Worsted tis (sq. yds.)... 5,003,200 4,302,700

CLASS I RAILROADS NINE MONTHS' NET FAR AHEAD OF 1922

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Class I railroads, which operate 90 per cent of the country's rail mileage, earned \$92,238,400 in September, according to estimates prepared from Interstate Commerce Commission reports by the Bureau of Railway Economics. This compares with earnings of \$58,677,600 made in September of last year, and \$98,349,200, earned last August.

For the first nine months of 1923, the bureau said, railroads earned a total of \$718,948,600, which represented an annual return rate of 5.27 per cent on the tentative value of railroad property and compared with \$539,470,680 during the corresponding period of 1922.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, Nov. 6.—At the wool auctions here yesterday 10,757 bales were offered. The wool was of moderate selection, mostly crossbreds, and met with a fair sale at current rates.

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I am MANAGER in charge of sales, service, and installations. My future with a present corporation is limited by conditions beyond my control.

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State of Illinois	4 1/2% 1937, '41 to '43	@ prices	4.40
State of Iowa	4 1/2% Dec. 1927	@ 99.06	4.50
State of Missouri	4 1/2% 1928 to 1932	@ prices	4.45 to 4.40
Minneapolis, Minn.	reg'd 4 1/2% May 1941	@ 95.15	4.40
Princess Anne County, Va.	4 1/2% 1916 to '54	@ prices	5.00
(Free of all Federal Income Taxes)			
Springfield, Mass.	4 1/2% Oct. 1924	@ 99.88	4.12
Springfield, Mass.	4 1/2% 1930 to '42	@ prices	3.95
State of Massachusetts	reg'd 4 1/2% 1931, '32	@ prices	3.95
Worcester, Mass.	reg'd 4 1/2% July 1925	@ 100.10	4.20
Lynn, Mass.	reg'd 4 1/2% 1927 to '29	@ prices	4.15
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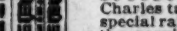
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COWARD AND HYDE
TO COMPETE TODAYFall Squash Tennis Championship
Gets Under Way With
Fink Winning First Round

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—T. R. Coward and F. V. S. Hyde, two of the four national champions entered for the annual fall squash tennis tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, are scheduled to get into action today at the Harvard Club. A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club failed to appear for his match yesterday, the opening day of play, and was defaulted, while R. E. Fink, the present title holder, encountered William Rand Jr., the young Harvard Club player, and the latter gave the Crescent Athletic Club representative some trouble before Fink could win, the score being 15-13, 15-17. Rand is a very steady player, with a variety of strokes, and Fink was forced to play at top speed to score the winning points. The rallies were long, as is usual with Fink's play, and required careful work by both. Rand also showed great speed of stroke, but Fink handled these well.

Two of the famous Yale football players, as well as a member of the Harvard Club team that went to California, competed successfully yesterday. D. Bomelsier, Yale Club, had no difficulty in disposing of L. L. Page Jr., a novice from the Princeton Club, while O. L. Guernsey, also of Yale Club, also won in straight games, 15-1, 15-1, from the veteran J. C. Neely, another Princetonian. But the surprise of the day was the fine exhibition made by M. M. Phinney of the home club in defeating Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club. Kunhardt has been a strong player in past seasons, while Phinney made his appearance last spring in one Class B match. But he is now showing play fully equal to that exhibited by Coward, when the latter first began his career. Phinney is especially effective in his ability to cover court and to make quick returns from unusual positions, as well as his great speed of foot, which is phenomenal. The score was 15-11, 15-16. Kunhardt led in the second game, 15-11, but the newcomer came from behind to tie the score at 13 all. Again when Kunhardt had three of the extra points, the novice again steadied and ran out the game and the match. The summary:

NATIONAL FALL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION—First Round
D. M. Bomelsier, Yale Club, defeated L. L. Page Jr., Princeton Club, 6-1, 6-1.
Hawthorne Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, by default.
M. M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-16.
P. Stevenson, Harvard Club, defeated Henry Ford, Princeton Club, by default.
G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated William Chambers, New York Club, 15-1, 15-1.
D. McKellogg, Yale Club, defeated R. W. Stafford, Princeton Club, 6-1, 15-4.

Arthur Goldberg, Yale Club, defeated R. J. Coburn, Yale Club, by default.
S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, by default.
O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-7, 15-7.
R. E. Fink, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, 15-13, 15-17.

Second Round
N. J. Smith, Yale Club, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, by default.

Syracuse Claims
Football Records

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Syracuse University's undefeated football team holds four records in the eastern gridiron world, a review of game statistics is said to reveal.

1. The Orange goal line is still uncrossed.
2. Syracuse's five opponents to the present time, including Pennsylvania State College, University of Pittsburgh and University of Alabama, have gained a total of only 10 first downs.
3. John McBride '25, Orange fullback, holds the lead in eastern scoring by field goals, with four to his credit.
4. Chester Bowman '25, halfback, is credited with a 100-yard run to touchdown in the Syracuse-Colgate game and the first kickoff of the game while standing directly on Syracuse's goal-line and raced the entire distance of the gridiron to score. James Foley '25, Bowman's understudy, ran 87 yards to a touchdown in the same game.

Only 3 points have been scored against Syracuse. Those were the result of a field goal scored by William and Mary.
With Boston University and Colgate University remaining as its eastern opponents, Syracuse hopes to complete its eastern schedule with a goal line inviolate. The Orange's eleven closest schedule Nov. 24 against the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.

PLAYERS BREAK EVEN
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—(Special)—Lawrence Stouffer of this city divided with Edwin Rudolph of New York here yesterday, playing in the United States National Championship match at the Harvard League. In the afternoon, the New York was the winner, 100 to 93 in 19 innings, high score being for the victor and 18 for the loser. The local defender won in the evening, 101 to 54 in 18 innings, with a high run of 25 in one of 18.

Athletic Directors Appeal
to Students and Alumni

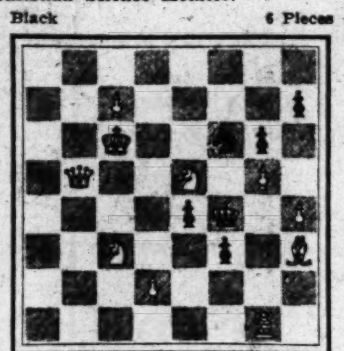
"Big Ten" Conference Leaders Want Their Assistance
in Discouraging Professional Football

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—An appeal to students and alumni of the 10 largest universities in seven middle western states, comprising the Intercollegiate Conference, to do everything in their power to discourage professional football, which is claimed to be corrupt and a menace to the college game, is made in an official communication here, signed by the athletic directors of the Conference.
Growth of the commercialized game and an unusually large number of ex-college men, who are this fall playing professional football, called forth the action. It was initiated last week by M. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics, and Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director at University of Chicago.

Considering the desirability of discouraging the professional game from the standpoint of the players, the college and college athletics, the directors in their statement declared:
First, while granting that the college boy very often is in debt when he graduates, that the \$500 or \$1000 which he can make by playing pro football will help him while he is getting started in business or a profession, still it may be questioned whether or not he gets enough for what he gives. In many cases boys who have played professional football for a number of years, at the

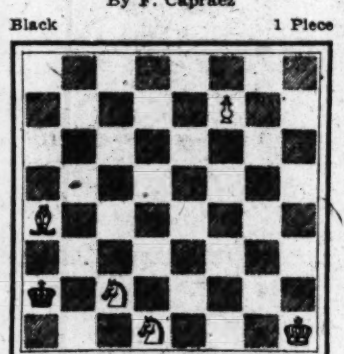
CHESS
By George A. Bell

PROBLEM NO. 519
By G. Mott-Smith
Schenectady, N. Y.
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 520
By F. Capraes



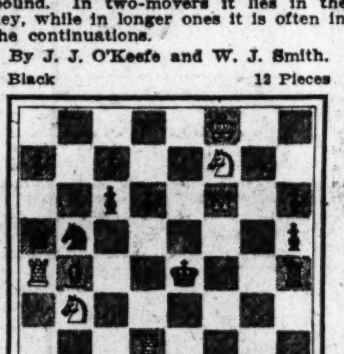
White to play and mate in three

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PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Difficulty is the element in the composition which serves to delay the solver from mastering the course of a solution, easy to define but hard to expound. In two-movers it lies in the key, while in longer ones it is often in the continuations.

By J. J. O'Keefe and W. J. Smith.

Black to play and mate in two



White to play and mate in two

NOTES
Edward Lasker of Chicago is seeking a return match with Marshall, and the latter is said to be willing, providing his match with Capablanca does not materialize. As Marshall has just beaten Lasker, it would seem that some new contender would create far more interest, and Abraham Kupchik, who tied him in the American Congress, is the next logical candidate.

The following games, lost in eight moves, occurred in one of the Saturday night rapid-fire tournaments of the Chess Club International, New York, and is one of the shortest on record.
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White Black White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 5 Kt-K3 B-Qk5
2 Kt-Q3 Kt-K3 6 Q-Q3 Q-K3
3 P-B4 P-Q4 7 P-P Castles
4 B-P-KP Kt-P 8 P-P R-K

The Boston (Mass.) Chess Club have moved to new quarters at 5 Park Street. E. J. Ackroyd, playing simultaneously at the Hastings Chess Club, England, in the final round of the London Chess Club, a pupil of Maroczy.

The third annual meeting of the Cosmopolitan Banks Chess Club, London, was held in their new quarters at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, Nov. 4. The honorable secretary, W. Jones, announced the period of playing and that their classmates who devoted their time solely to the pursuit for which they were educated have become better established than have the pro football players.

The purpose of the college is to so equip men that they may be of the greatest possible benefit to society. If college men in increasing numbers make a business of playing professional football, the taxpayers who make possible the work of the university may well inquire whether or not the college, in so far as the football men are concerned, are fulfilling their function. In fact this is one of the arguments that is being advanced these days against college athletics. Of course, there could be professional football without college football, as there is a great deal of professional boxing and prize fighting without college boxing. On the other hand, at the present time the boy who now plays on his ability but also the name of the college he formerly represented. The advance advertising for the professional game always announces that the men who play were formerly stars from such and such colleges.

The directors of athletics of the Conference are agreed that it is not desirable that their men shall engage in professional football either before or after graduation. The students and alumni can help very materially by urging the men who wear the honor letters not to commercialize those letters.

nounced Thursday evenings as the regular night.
The Italian masters' tournament, held in conjunction with the International at Trieste, was won by G. D'Avella (9), with A. Sacconi second (8).
F. Yates, the former British champion, showed excellent form in a rapid transit tournament at Brussels, Belgium, where he took first prize from a field of 19, with A. Alekhine second. Yugoslavia reports a tour of J. Mieses as showing 118 games won, 36 drawn, and 23 lost. In two special games with Dr. Vidmar he lost one and drew the other.

From the International, England:
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Selts	Alekhine	Selts	Alekhine
1 P-Q4	24 Kt-K1	25 Kt-K1	R-K1
2 P-Q4	25 Kt-K1	26 Kt-K1	R-K1
3 P-Q4	26 Kt-K1	27 Kt-K1	R-K1
4 P-Q4	27 Kt-K1	28 Kt-K1	R-K1
5 P-Q4	28 Kt-K1	29 Kt-K1	R-K1
6 P-Q4	29 Kt-K1	30 Kt-K1	R-K1
7 P-Q4	30 Kt-K1	31 Kt-K1	R-K1
8 P-Q4	31 Kt-K1	32 Kt-K1	R-K1
9 P-Q4	32 Kt-K1	33 Kt-K1	R-K1
10 P-Q4	33 Kt-K1	34 Kt-K1	R-K1
11 P-Q4	34 Kt-K1	35 Kt-K1	R-K1
12 P-Q4	35 Kt-K1	36 Kt-K1	R-K1
13 P-Q4	36 Kt-K1	37 Kt-K1	R-K1
14 P-Q4	37 Kt-K1	38 Kt-K1	R-K1
15 P-Q4	38 Kt-K1	39 Kt-K1	R-K1
16 P-Q4	39 Kt-K1	40 Kt-K1	R-K1
17 P-Q4	40 Kt-K1	41 Kt-K1	R-K1
18 P-Q4	41 Kt-K1	42 Kt-K1	R-K1
19 P-Q4	42 Kt-K1	43 Kt-K1	R-K1
20 P-Q4	43 Kt-K1	44 Kt-K1	R-K1
21 P-Q4	44 Kt-K1	45 Kt-K1	R-K1
22 P-Q4	45 Kt-K1	46 Kt-K1	R-K1
23 P-Q4	46 Kt-K1	47 Kt-K1	R-K1
24 P-Q4	47 Kt-K1	48 Kt-K1	R-K1
25 P-Q4	48 Kt-K1	49 Kt-K1	R-K1
26 P-Q4	49 Kt-K1	50 Kt-K1	R-K1
27 P-Q4	50 Kt-K1	51 Kt-K1	R-K1
28 P-Q4	51 Kt-K1	52 Kt-K1	R-K1
29 P-Q4	52 Kt-K1	53 Kt-K1	R-K1
30 P-Q4	53 Kt-K1	54 Kt-K1	R-K1
31 P-Q4	54 Kt-K1	55 Kt-K1	R-K1
32 P-Q4	55 Kt-K1	56 Kt-K1	R-K1
33 P-Q4	56 Kt-K1	57 Kt-K1	R-K1
34 P-Q4	57 Kt-K1	58 Kt-K1	R-K1
35 P-Q4	58 Kt-K1	59 Kt-K1	R-K1
36 P-Q4	59 Kt-K1	60 Kt-K1	R-K1
37 P-Q4	60 Kt-K1	61 Kt-K1	R-K1
38 P-Q4	61 Kt-K1	62 Kt-K1	R-K1
39 P-Q4	62 Kt-K1	63 Kt-K1	R-K1
40 P-Q4	63 Kt-K1	64 Kt-K1	R-K1
41 P-Q4	64 Kt-K1	65 Kt-K1	R-K1
42 P-Q4	65 Kt-K1	66 Kt-K1	R-K1
43 P-Q4	66 Kt-K1	67 Kt-K1	R-K1
44 P-Q4	67 Kt-K1	68 Kt-K1	R-K1
45 P-Q4	68 Kt-K1	6	

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Uncle Thomas' Characters Take Control

UNCLE THOMAS was busy on a book. He never wrote books, he was always busy on them, which is a different thing, according to Uncle Thomas, who maintains that he is quite incapable of writing anything. It was a time of intense excitement, for I was privileged to read each chapter as it appeared, and as the book was absorbingly interesting, and the appearance of the chapters exceedingly spasmodic, my powers of self-control were taxed to the utmost.

"Uncle Thomas," I said on one occasion, when the waiting period became altogether beyond endurance, "when am I to know the result of the interview? I feel I can no longer bear the suspense."

"I, too, am in the same distressed condition," Uncle Thomas replied. "It is all very tiresome. They have now been left alone in the billiard-room for nearly three weeks, and as far as I can see they are likely to continue the discussion indefinitely."

"But, Uncle Thomas," I went on reproachfully, "it is only you, after all, you know; and this long halt is nothing more nor less than a condition of obstinate laziness."

Uncle Thomas, however, was not to be roused. He shook his head sadly and looked out of the window.

"If they won't come out I can't bring them out either by pushing or by pulling," he said. "Maybe I shall never see them again." Then he turned and looked at me, and I could see that he was in earnest. "Suppose I were to take my book at this moment and go on writing just where I left off," he continued. "I might open the billiard-room door for them immediately, and make them walk down the hall toward the garden. It would be late in the afternoon, I think, and Katherine would be coming in through the gate after seeing the lawyer off in his car. It is autumn, you remember, and the leaves would be blowing before a sighing wind. Katherine would be pushing her hair back from her forehead, and picking her way in her thin slippers between the rain puddles in the gravel. And then at the door, they would all meet. She would look at them with eyes full of questioning anxiety, and they would tell her their decision."

"Yes?" I interrupted. "Yes? And what would it be?"

Uncle Thomas laughed provokingly. "Why, just anything you choose! You see all this is only what I make them do, not what they do themselves—you forget that they are actually still in the billiard-room."

I nodded meekly. "Yes," I said slowly, "I know."

And that, I suppose, is exactly why I love Uncle Thomas' books so much. It seems so certain that his characters exist apart from his imagination. They are such living beings, and so

utterly self-reliant as to make all argument with them impossible.

They came out of the billiard-room all of a sudden late one night. Uncle Thomas and I were alone in his study at the time; he had been reading, but I felt that his thoughts were elsewhere. Then the book dropped to his knee and his eyes sought the fire. I held my sewing motionless between my fingers in breathless suspense; something, undoubtedly, was about to happen. His writing block was on a table by his side and he pulled it towards him, and I, with wonderful patience, watched him scribbling away for an hour or more. Then he looked up.

"Well?" I said anxiously.

"I am afraid you will be very disappointed," he said.

"Isn't it the book after all?" I asked with what I considered to be justifiable vexation.

"Oh, yes, yes, it's the book right enough," he replied, "but it has not worked out as we hoped—not as we hoped at all."

"But you don't mean to say that they have decided against him? They couldn't have done that, you know; they couldn't really."

"They have—they have," said Uncle Thomas, sadly, and he handed me the sheets of paper.

I spread them out beneath the lamp and read greedily. When I had finished I went over to Uncle Thomas and caught his hands in mine.

"It is a masterpiece!" I exclaimed.

"It is the biggest thing you have done! I see it now. Why, of course there was no other possible ending."

Uncle Thomas picked up the manuscript and folded it carefully.

"No, I suppose not," he said slowly.

"And yet—yet I would have given all I possess to have got that last off."

D. A. L.

Song of the Lake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The city lies directly back
Of where my blue waves dance and
play.

And countless children run along
My golden sands, the livelong day:
On the great squares of brick and
stone.

The teeming town, the busy mart,
I turn my back, and call my own
The spot where gay-robed bathers dart
Into my cool, refreshing spray.

That breaks in steady rhythm, on
The wide and ever-welcoming way,
Singing an old, familiar song:—
"Along my shores the red men ran—
I am Mushgum—Michigan!"

Eleanor G. R. Young.

The Listing Formula

One of the most notorious instances of the medieval trick of listing things is the so-called Ubi sunt formula. It is a comprehensive and detailed interrogation, on the order of "Where, oh, where are the Hebrew children?" as to the whereabouts of all the ancient worthies.

Die, ubi Salomon, olim tam nobilis,
Vel ubi Samson est, dux invincibilis—
and so on through an interminable list. That happens to be from a medieval hymn, but the thing is everywhere. I shall give at once the most terrible example that I know. Where, asks Deschamps in one of his twelve hundred ballades—where are David and Solomon, Methuselah, Joshua, Macabees, Holofernes, Alexander and Samson, Julius Caesar and Hector and Pompey; Cressus, King Arthur, Godfrey, Charlemagne, Darius the Great, Hercules, Ptolemy; where is Denis the felon king, Job the courteous, Tobias, Aristotle, Hippocrates and Plato, Judas, Hester, the good Penelope, Queen Dido, Pallas, Juno, Guinevere, Isult, and Helen, fastest of all; where is Jason, Romulus, Saladin; where he who conquered Aragoth, or he who built Arigon, Paris, Rheims, and Rouen? That is a list from a single ballade only; I spare you two others in a similar strain.

The old convention came . . . again only the other day, in Illinois:

Where are Elmer, Herman, Bert, Tom, and Charley . . .

Where are Ella, Kate, Mag, Lizzie, and Edith.

The tender heart, the simple soul, the loud, the proud, the happy one?

Where are Uncle Isaac and Aunt Emily.

And old Towny Kincaid and Sevigne Houghton.

And Major Walker who had talked With venerable men of the revolution?

Herman and Holofernes, Elmer and Aristotle, Methuselah and Major Walker, Aunt Emily and Dido—whether it hails from Beaufort-sur-Marne or from Spoon River, the Ubi sunt is catholic, and holds all, quietly inured.

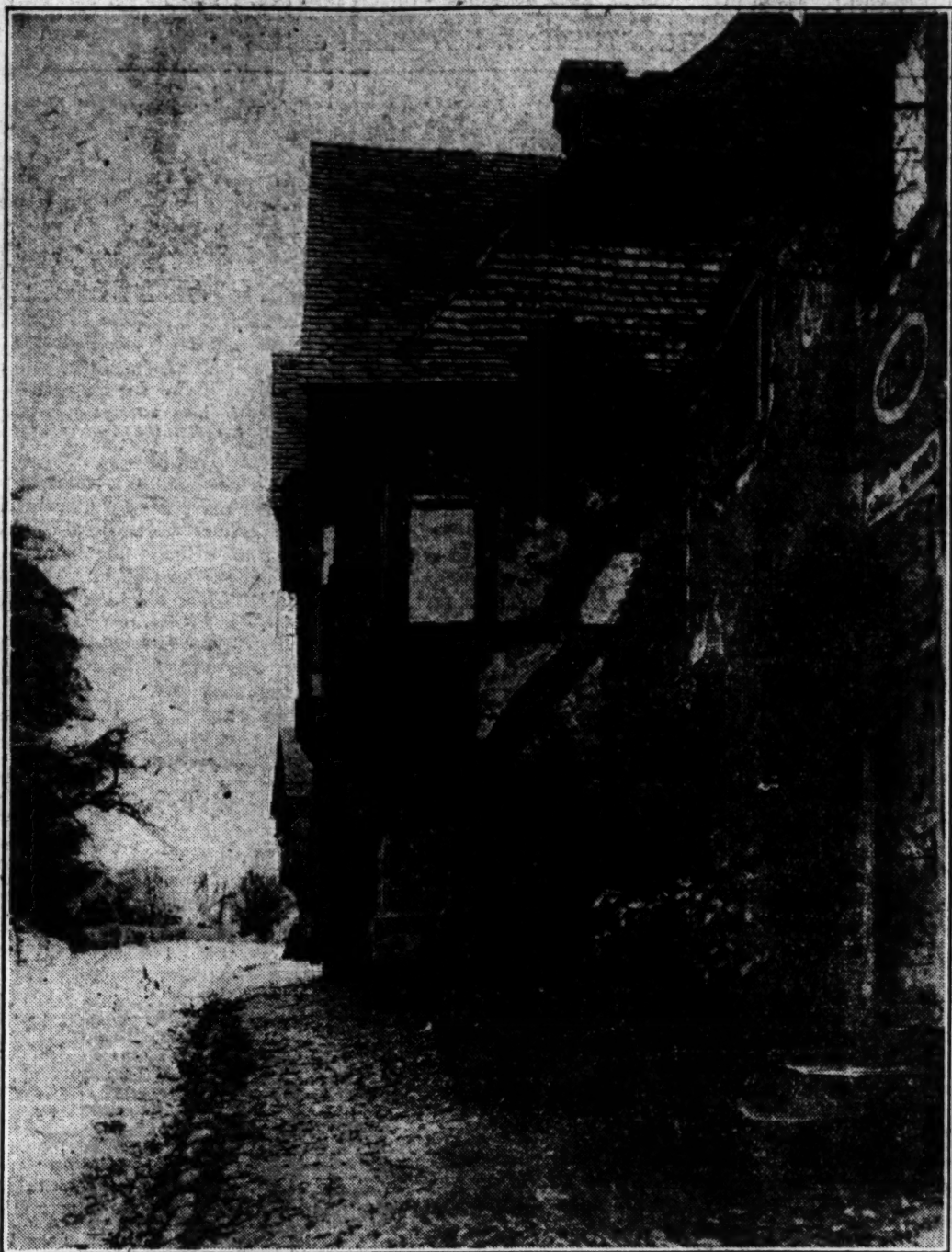
But modern instances aside, the thing with its appalling fecundity dogs one down the Middle Ages in unrelieved monotony. All at once, in France, a supremely gifted poet took it up. He took it up and kept it; but he added one thing—the penetrating beauty of a refrain which fused the dead list into one of the most haunting symbols of human transitoriness:

Tell me now in what hidden way is
Lady Flora the lovely Roman?
Where's Hipparchia, and where is
Thais.

Neither of them the fairer woman?
Where is Echo, behead of no man,
Only heard on river and mere—
She whose beauty was more than
human?

But where are the snows of yesterday?

Sainte-Beuve long ago pointed out that Villon's poignant refrain—"Mais où sont les neiges d'antan?"—transformed by the alchemy of genius the hackneyed formula. It did. The one compelling phrase became a solvent, through which the hoary banalities of the convention were merged in the fleeting evanescence of all things that are.—John Livingston Lowes, in "Convention and Revolt in Poetry."



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Old Timbered Houses, Chiddingstone

"S'étant repenti, il y alla"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

MESURE que les hommes, progressant dans la direction de l'Esprit, acquièrent une connaissance plus exacte de Dieu, l'intelligence suprême, bienfaisante et souveraine, ils désirent, avec un zèle toujours croissant, Lui être obéissants. Ils comprennent que ce n'est qu'en vertu d'une telle obéissance, qu'ils peuvent arriver à la paix et être exempts des privations et des maladies—de toutes les limitations dont souffre la race humaine—et, par ce moyen, entrer en possession de la liberté légitime de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Pour être réellement obéissants à Dieu, il faut être d'accord avec la loi spirituelle de Dieu, qui gouverne l'homme et l'univers.

Dans une de ses paraboles, Jésus parle d'un certain homme qui avait deux fils. "L'un d'eux, va aujourd'hui travailler à la vigne. L'autre dit: 'Non, Seigneur! Et il n'y a rien de plus à dire.' Mais plus tard, s'étant repenti, il y alla." Alors, Jésus fit cette question pertinente: "Lequel des deux a fait la volonté du père?"

La repentance, réelle et scientifique, est toujours une inversion de la mauvaise pensée. Dans un article succinct, intitulé: "Rectifications," à la page 20 de son livre, "Unity of Good" (L'Unité du Bien), Mrs. Eddy dit: "Comment corrige-t-on une erreur? Par inversion ou réversion, en la voyant telle qu'elle est, et, après, en la tournant ou en s'en détournant." Elle donne ensuite des directions scientifiques définies pour la repentance permanente.

Bien souvent, notre sens humain de vie nous porte à nous révolter obstinément contre le besoin de faire le pas suivant, nécessaire à notre avancement spirituel. Nous disons d'abord explicitement: "Je ne veux pas!" A mesure que nous renversons le sens humain erroné, c'est-à-dire le concept matériel de la situation,—et que nous en acquérons le sens céleste véritable, nous sommes à même de nous repentir, d'obéir à la loi céleste, et nous trouvons que le poids que le sens humain avait imposé à l'entreprise, a disparu. Pour l'intelligence infinie, omnipotente, il n'y a point de fardeau. La personne qui prend un air maussade et qui accomplit ses tâches désagréablement, par un sens humain de devoir, sera probablement un ami ou un parent ennuyeux. L'attitude repentante est un préluce nécessaire à l'avancement véritable, à l'obéissance réelle. Considérer un devoir du point de vue spirituel, c'est en rendre l'accomplissement facile et agréable ou exposer le fait qu'il n'est pas la volonté de Dieu, mais un sens erroné de devoir provenant d'un faux concept de Dieu, le bien. La lumière de l'intelligence divine révélera peut-être que le devoir réel est exactement le contraire de ce que nous avions supposé qu'il fut. A la page 288 de "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy dit: "Le rôle égoïste d'un martyr est l'expédient d'un entendement impropre,

"He Repented, and Went"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS MEN, progressing Spiritward, attain to more correct knowledge of God, the great beneficent, governing Intelligence, they desire with ever increasing earnestness to be obedient to Him. They perceive that only through such obedience can they gain peace and immunity from lack and disease,—all the limitations from which the human race suffers,—and thereby come into man's rightful freedom as the son of God. To be truly obedient to God one must be in accord with the spiritual law of God, which governs man and the universe.

In one of his parables Jesus tells of a certain man who had two sons. "And he came to the first, and said, Son, go work to day in my vineyard. He answered and said, I will not: but afterward he repented, and went. And he came to the second, and said likewise. And he answered and said, I go, sir: and went not." Then Jesus asked the pertinent question, "Whether of them twain did the will of his father?"

Repentance, true and scientific, is always a reversal of evil thought. In a brief article entitled "Rectifications," in her book "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy says on page 20: "How is a mistake to be rectified? By reversal or revision,—by seeing it in its proper light, and then turning it or turning from it." She then gives definite scientific directions for permanent repentance.

Our human sense of life frequently makes us rebel stubbornly against taking the step that is next, and necessary for our spiritual advancement. At first we declare, "I will not." As we reverse this mistaken human sense or material concept of the situation, and attain the proper heavenly sense of it, we are enabled to repent, to become obedient to the heavenly law; and we find that the weight which the human sense had imposed upon the undertaking is lost. To infinite, omnipotent Intelligence there is no burden. The person who goes about grimly and performs tasks disagreeably from a human sense of duty is likely to be a wearisome friend or relative. The repentant attitude is a necessary prelude to true going, to actual obedience. Looking at a duty from the spiritual standpoint either makes its performance light and joyous, or else exposes the fact that it is not the will of God.

But a mistaken sense of duty arising from a false concept of God, or good. The light of divine intelligence may reveal the real duty to be the exact opposite of what we had supposed it to be. On page 288 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "The selfish rôle of a martyr is the shift of a dishonest mind, nothing short of self-seeking; and real suffering would stop the farce."

Frequently men are not wise enough to repent, or to seek the light of Truth upon a problem, until forced through suffering to do so. An illuminating illustration of rebellion against a divine command, and subsequent forced repentance and obedience, is to be found in the book of Jonah. We read that Jonah refused to obey the command of God to go to Nineveh; that he found "a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord." His repentance began when he saw the trouble he had brought upon the other passengers through his disobedience, and when he was willing to make amends by being cast into the sea. He seemed to go through a terrifying experience in making amends, which he described in part thus: "The waters compassed me about, even to the soul: the depth closed me round about, the weeds were wrapped about my head." After his rescue, and when he was safe on dry land, he had yet another lesson to learn in connection with repentance to find that his human sense had to yield to the accurate divine sense. Then God spared the people of Nineveh. On page 390 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony. Truth will at length compel us all to exchange the pleasures and pains of sense for the joys of Soul."

A whole-hearted appreciation of the joys of the law of good and obedience thereto, an eager yearning for a heightened apprehension of Truth, is poured forth in the vigorous and inspiring one hundred and nineteenth psalm. It is truly the cry and prayer of the honest heart today, which can assert with the Psalmist, "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

The Sixteenth Century Pedlar

Perhaps the happiest child of the great age of romance was the truant who could follow some pedlar along the road. For the pedlar's songs were more entrancing than his "unbraided wares"; and he had ballads, such as "The Two Children in the Wood" and "Chevy Chase," that a child could paste upon his nursery walls.

There was at least one writer who recognized the pedlar's claims, and made him the hero of an instructive book. This was Thomas Nowberry, who in 1563 wrote "A booke in English metre, of the great Marchaunt man called Dives Pragmaticus, very pretie for chylidren to rede: whereby they may the better, and more ready, rede and wryte Wares and Implements, in this World containyd."

This merchant knows all crafts and deals in every kind of wares; but he does it in the manner of Autolycus, calling all men to come and buy. His "Inkyl, crewell and gay valances fine" perhaps made copy for "A Winter's Tale"; his "ouches, brooches and fine aglets for Kynges" might lie in the pack with

"Bugle bracelet, necklace amber, Perfume for a lady's chamber"; and though he had neither songs nor ballads, he spoke in verse and could find poetry in the "chyselle" and "blade" which Stevenson, more than three centuries later, praised in his Child's Garden:

"A chisel, both handle and blade,
Which a man who was really a
carpenter made."

And yet the greatest child of the age was written by a Puritan. John Bunyan was the first to reconcile the claims of religion and romance, and he never could have written "The Pilgrim's Progress" if he had not been a good customer of the pedlar in his youth. But in writing it, Bunyan had no more thought of children than Caxton when he printed the stories of King Arthur. Both were thinking of grown-up children. And when, some eight years later, Bunyan tried his hand at a "Book for Boys and Girls," he made it a mere collection of "Emblems" in doggerel verse. . . . There is nothing to atone for the dullness of these rhymes; any child would be better entertained in the Interpreter's House.

After the Restoration, the pedlar had a better market for his books, but he also came upon new enemies; for it was then that members of the Royal Society were beginning to question those "strange and wonderful Relations" which simple folk, seeing them in print, received as true.

When Shakespeare's shepherdess asked the pedlar "Is it true, think you?" he answered "Five justices' hands at it, and witnesses more than my pack will hold."—Florence V. Barry, in "A Century of Children's Books."

Tourists' Day

Elizabeth wore red to Kenilworth
And in gold slippers trod upon the
lawn:

A peak of pearls upon the white proud
earth
Above her eyes in summer sunlight
shone.

She smiled, stepping along the garden
path.

At the long peacocks and the uncious
eyes
Of courtiers who came to gauge her
wrath

And weigh their struggles in a brief
surmise. . . .

Elizabeth was splendidly severe:
Majesty was majesty. . . . Stone is
stone.

There stretched the table of the feast,
and near,
Close to that stalling in the weeds, the
throne.

—George O'Neill, in "Voices."

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Expressing Romance

I would fain deem Romance a twin—a brother and sister. The one fair and radiant with the sunlight, strong and clean-fibred, warm of blood and joyous of spirit; a creature of laughter and delight. I would fancy him regarding the world with clear, shining eyes, faintly parted lips, a buoyant expectancy in every line of his tense figure. Ready for anything and everything; the world opening up before him like a white alluring road; tasting curiously every adventure, as a man plucks fruit by the wayside, knowing no horizon to his outlook, no end to his journey, no limit to his enterprise.

As such I see one of the twins. And the other? Dark and wonderful; the fragrance of poetry about her hair, the magic of mystery in her unfathomable eyes. Sweet is her voice and her countenance is comely. A creature of moonlight and starlight. She follows in the wake of her brother; but his ways are not her ways. Away, out of sound of his mellow laughter, she haunts lonely places. There is no price by which you may win her, no entreaty to which she will respond. Compel her you cannot, woo her you may not. Yet, uninvited, unbidden, she will steal into the garret, gaunt in its lonesome ugliness, and bend over . . . some poor literary hack, until his dreams reflect the beauty of her presence—Arthur Rickett, in "The Vagabond in Literature."

Warning

Look out how you use proud words. When you let proud words go, it is not easy to call them back.

They wear long boots, hard boots; they walk off proud; they can't hear you calling—

Look out how you use proud words.

—Carl Sandburg.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE American State Department, being devoid of enthusiasms, as befits a great diplomatic agency, announces coldly that when Ambassador Herrick stated, with reference to the re-entry of the United States into the European situation, "We have put our hands to the plow and are willing to run the furrow through," he voiced only his personal opinion. We are willing to concede that he may not have voiced the opinion of the State Department, but we are inclined to believe that his feeling is shared by a great majority of the American people who give any thought whatsoever to international affairs.

As the Monitor pointed out several days ago, the question of submitting to the consideration of an impartial tribunal the measure of German reparations has settled down into a controversy between diplomats, very reminiscent of like discussions before the World War brought old-time diplomacy into disrepute. M. Poincaré and Secretary Hughes seem to be pitted against each other, while, back of their professed antagonism on technicalities and questions of procedure, there seems to be apparent the maneuvering of other nations desirous of forcing France into a position of complete isolation.

Into that position France can only be maneuvered through her own fault. The Monitor has not in the past believed that there should be any discussion of German reparations by a tribunal constituted without the countenance or approval of France. We have believed that the very circumstances in which France is placed, and the extent to which she was disappointed in the reasonable hopes, based upon assurances rendered by the then President of the United States and the then Premier of Great Britain, that she should be given a treaty of support by these two nations, do give her a position of primary importance and controlling influence in the present controversy. But it is possible for the French Government to presume too much upon the deference which this position reasonably justifies. M. Poincaré is not all France. He is a politician, an exceedingly able one, facing a new general election on which his future power will depend. If he shall make the whole question of the stabilization of Europe dependent upon a policy intended to support his personal fortunes, he can hardly expect the support of the rest of the world. It is, of course, now a matter of common notoriety that the reparations sections of the Versailles Covenant were dictated, not primarily by consideration as to what Germany should and could pay, but by the political necessities of Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Both of these statesmen have passed into retirement, but the Treaty which they made to fit their immediate needs exists as a bar to the re-establishment of actual peace in Europe. Mr. Lloyd George himself does not hesitate to denounce today the very sections which served his purpose at the moment they were adopted.

If it was necessary for political purposes then to commit an injustice, is that injustice to be continued in order to serve the political needs of M. Poincaré today? Mr. Lloyd George, cheerfully forgetful of what happened in the Paris Conference, says no. M. Poincaré, looking back on the negotiations of that moment and finding himself in a parallel state, says yes. It is a question, however, whether other nations will render to the French Premier in his hour of political necessity the same deference that they showed to the British leader and to Clemenceau while the war was yet hardly ended.

It is sufficiently apparent that Great Britain and Belgium are ready to go on with this conference despite French opposition. Nothing yet coming from the State Department would indicate that the United States Government would join in such action. This may be the wiser attitude for Washington to assume for the present. It is the part of reason and of international good faith to exhaust every endeavor to bring the French Government into line before proceeding independently. But we believe that in the event that M. Poincaré shall prove irreconcilable, it is still the part of the United States to proceed, in association with Great Britain and Belgium, to make the inquiry proposed and to publish its findings to the world. Of course those findings cannot be enforced upon France. They could not be imposed by anything except moral force, were France a party to the investigation. But the moral force of such an utterance will be almost irresistible, and the world will be set right in a controversy which without such an impartial investigation seems almost impossible of determination.

While the State Department may think it is necessary for the maintenance of its dignity, and furtherance of whatever ends it may have in view, to repudiate and mildly condemn the utterances of Ambassador Herrick, we are inclined to believe that what he said expresses the one policy which will bring new peace and stability to Europe. The United States, which came belatedly into the war, and speedily ended it, seems quite as dilatory in taking its part in making the peace real instead of illusory. But unquestionably at the right time that part will be taken, and taken finally and effectively.

TRADE restrictions arising out of higher customs tariffs imposed by various countries, including the United States, have prompted efforts by the several British commonwealths to promote arrangements for better commercial relations within the Empire. The first impulse appears to be the enactment of retaliatory tariff laws that would exclude the products of the high-protective nations and give preferential treatment to all goods produced within the British Dominions. This proposal has at different

times during the past twenty years been put forward at imperial conferences, but the serious difficulties in the way have prevented concerted action. Now that Premier Baldwin of Great Britain has frankly avowed his desire for the abandonment of the British traditional free-trade policy, and the imposition of protective duties upon foreign goods, it may be expected that a new impulse will be given to the movement.

When it comes to dealing with the practical problems that will arise, it would seem to be highly doubtful that a basis of agreement can be found. Canada, for instance, exports manufactures, as well as the products of her farms and forests, to Great Britain. If these are to be taxed, there will be little Canadian sentiment favorable to any further preference for British goods. Even in Australia and New Zealand, countries still largely agricultural, there is a strong opposition to any change that would subject their "infant" manufacturing industries to increased competition. Should the British Empire succeed in forming a "customs union" against the rest of the world, countries whose export trade might be interfered with would in turn retaliate with further restrictive measures, leaving matters, as a whole, pretty much as they are now.

The old fable of the dispute between the sun and the wind as to which would quickest force the traveler to remove his cloak would seem to apply to trade-restricting policies. If, instead of the cold wind of retaliatory and preferential tariffs, the people of various countries would seek to promote international commerce as something beneficial to both buyer and seller, they would make better progress than through efforts to compel others to change their policies by refusing to trade with them.

Now that the Borstal system in England has passed its majority, having attained its twenty-first birthday a few weeks ago, it may be of interest to pass in review some of the results, in the direction of better prison conditions for wayward boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, of this outgrowth of the humane ideals of Sir Evelyn Ruggles

Brise. Although the primary idea underlying the inauguration of the institutions, of which that at Borstal was the first, was simply the segregation of young offenders from older prisoners, this has expanded until today there is practically nothing of the prison-about their atmospheres. Not that strict discipline is not maintained in them, for it is, but that the whole purpose of those in charge is to bring about true reformation of the inmates and restore them to a condition of thought and life where they can once more enter society as responsible individuals with some chance of making good.

There are today four of these reformatories—three for boys and one for girls. From them the old prison rules and methods have practically disappeared, and every year more and more progress is being made toward a regulatory system almost wholly educative. The day's work is intentionally a long one, eight hours of physical activity being followed by evening classes and lectures.

One of the important features of this system is in connection with the Borstal Association, which makes arrangements for the reception and employment of the lads and girls on their release and for their supervision, to help them live an honest and industrious life and avoid bad company. It is a remarkable and noteworthy fact that, at a time when employment is notoriously hard to obtain, and when the many dangers of unemployment are only too obvious, the association reports that more than seventy in every hundred of its charges are doing well. Moreover, even of those who have been at liberty over eleven years, including the difficult years during and immediately following the war, more than 60 per cent have not again come into conflict with the law.

On the whole, there is no doubt that the system has made, and is making, for the happiness and good of those brought under its influence. Thanks to the work of the institutes, large numbers of men and women who would otherwise most likely have been the cause of persistent injury and misery to themselves and others have in the last twenty-one years been guided in the direction of a life of normal activity. Such results bear testimony, louder than could be borne by any word of mouth, to their value and also to the quiet labors of the many associates throughout England and Wales who are devoting themselves to this work of assisting these young men and women so in need of a helping hand.

PREMIER HOWARD FERGUSON of the Province of Ontario is apparently determined to press for action on the part of Canada to develop the hydroelectric power resources of the St. Lawrence River. In a recent speech in Toronto, he announced that "the Ontario Government proposes to ask the Dominion Government, if it is not prepared to go into the St. Lawrence project, to stand aside and let someone else go in."

The situation in Ontario, as described by the provincial Premier, is such that there is urgent need for the development of new sources of electric power. Industries are making an increasing use of electricity: it is anticipated that, at the present rate of progress, supply may be unable to meet demand within a very few years, unless the undeveloped resources are harnessed.

The neighboring states on the United States side of the river are also directly interested in seeing an early start made with the St. Lawrence power project. On the international section of the river, where the great dams could be most economically built by co-operative action between Canadian and United States authorities, it is estimated that 1,400,000 horsepower could be generated with a power plant costing about \$141,000,000. The half of this power, to which the United States would be entitled, would probably be taken up almost as rapidly as it could be made available to the industries of New

England. Ontario's requirements could perhaps be met for a longer period with less than the maximum development. But when allowance is made, for the fact that it may take about ten years to build the proposed works, the prospective demands of Ontario might possibly be rapidly approaching the capacity of the new project to meet them within another decade, after the opening of the power houses.

The electrification of railroads is accepted as a sound economic policy for some parts of the Province of Ontario at present. The report of the International Joint Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence River, published in 1922, expressed the opinion that "he would be a rash prophet who ventured to put limits to the possible developments in the use of hydroelectric power during the next two decades."

It would probably be more satisfactory to have the Dominion Government move forward, to make the desired start on the St. Lawrence project, in co-operation with the United States. But if the Dominion is still unprepared to take up the project, Ontario's request to be allowed to go on with it would seem reasonable.

DISTANCES seem magnified in the clear air of a New England November morning as the sun creeps up over the low-lying hills to the east.

Perhaps this is because the view from the pasture lot below the straggling farm buildings is not obstructed by the green banks of woods and orchards which formed so glorious a setting for the picture all through the summer months. A wondrous change has taken place in recent weeks—almost within a few days. There is a bleakness to the landscape where only yesterday, almost, there was warmth and color. But beauty remains, though it is a beauty of vigor and sternness rather than of softness and blended contour.

But there is a less forbidding aspect to the picture. One catches it as he turns meditatively toward the white-painted house, the spacious barns, and their convincing evidences of hospitality and activity. The New England farmhouse has been transplanted, in replica, to the more fertile areas of Wisconsin and Michigan. The transition was made possible by the migration to the middle western states in the years when Franklin Pierce was President, and thereafter, of the sons and daughters reared on New England farms. They carried with them the crude picture of the eastern home and its surroundings, and many of them reproduced, in the years of their early prosperity, an easily recognizable type of the New England homestead. To one who has been reared in those somewhat cruder surroundings and has sought, in the country of their origin, the models used by his migrating forbears, the similarity is striking. In his consciousness there is welded an indissoluble link binding the old to the new, verifying the simple traditions, bridging the space which seems to separate the past from the present.

It is this explorer, perhaps, who sees in the November setting so carefully provided by the drab trees, the projecting rocks, the glass-clear tumbling spring brooks, and the corn shocks in orderly formation, some beauties which might be overlooked by another. They do not impress him as commonplace or uninteresting. Perhaps he has traveled far in the years between the time when he first became familiar with the type and his happening, almost inadvertently, upon the stage which has been much longer set. So it is not strange that in the old he finds what seems an "eternal fitness" of things. There comes, intuitively, a conviction that the good and the genuine are established, and that they will withstand, just as the bare hills withstand, every adverse influence. To him comes the reassurance that it does not much matter what may come or what may go, if these things endure.

Editorial Notes

ONE HUNDRED years is a long time from some standpoints, especially when the great advances which have been made in material inventions during the past century are considered. Some of the changes which have taken place are not appreciated, however, in the ordinary run of events. The Times of London, in 1823, published an item which impresses this fact strongly. It read, in part:

The advertisements are the first objects which attract attention in an American paper, not merely (though that would be some reason) because they occupy the whole front of it, but because there is a distinct drawing or picture attached nearly to every one of them. We have a remnant of this style left in England; but it is only a remnant. . . . If a horse is to be sold—there he is, ready saddled and bridled. If a runaway Negro is cried down—you have the rogue, at full gallop—bundle and all. . . . And a dancing-master gives, in full length figures, the whole detail of a quadrille.

Even at that, one wonders what the writer of these observations would have said had he been privileged to see the typical Sunday newspaper in the United States today.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard, made some encouraging remarks on prohibition enforcement the other day, when speaking before a joint meeting of legislative committees of the Massachusetts and Greater Boston Federations of Churches. He urged that it was neither convincing nor wise to quote statistics from local communities where it would appear that more drunkenness existed than two or three years ago, and added: "It is not isolated instances we are concerned with, but national conditions as demonstrated by inclusive and nation-wide records." Such records, he declared, show the success of prohibition and also make it certain that no great setbacks need be expected by those who are interested in law enforcement. Dr. Eliot's views are respectfully commended to the members of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

A Festival in Old Japan

By FRANK H. HEDGES

SWEPT by the throng through the narrow, crowded gate of the shrine of Kōmpira, the deity whose aid is implored by the weary, waiting mothers of sons of the sea, I was carried back by the crowd and the dancing lantern light and the rhythmic beat of many drums to my first days in Japan, back through the still night air of May to that wonderland of misty, mountainous, blossoming Japan.

It was the night of May 10, the day of the month on which the enchi is always held in the grounds and along the streets of the Kōmpira, which stands near the corner that men of another day christened the Gate of the Tiger—Torano-Mon. The Gate of the Tiger is not far from my temple-home. Month after month, when the tenth day and the tenth night had come, I had passed by the shrine and the garish wayside stalls that lined the streets, but never before had I paused. This time I did.

The crowd caught me in one of its sudden eddies, and as suddenly had swept me into the narrow human current that flowed through the wooden gates of the shrine. To right and to left were gayly lighted stalls displaying even gayer wares and charms. Barkers called out in their singsong tones, but how was it possible for anyone to stem that tide of human beings to buy of them? On through the narrow gates and down the stone path of the shrine grounds we were carried, the clatter of wooden geta forming a dull undertone for shrill voices, cries of pleasure, and the thump of temple drums.

Before the main shrine the crowd was dense, but it was a reverent crowd. The incessant beat of the drums was heard. Above their monotone rose the rattle of the brass bells, meant to catch the ear of the deity, and the steady clink of falling coins as they were pitched outward and downward by the worshipers. The note of a heavier drum broke on the air from a street theater, and the voice of a young acolyte was heard chanting as he replaced the fast-dying tapers. Shinto priests, in white and in the more brilliant robes of their faith, sold tiny bits of mochi in twisted slips of paper, and prayers and charms. Those who surged forward from the gate paused before the shrine, clapping their hands and bowing for a moment in the silent prayer of the Shinto faith, or murmuring some Buddhist formula, for to them there was no distinction between the faith of ancient India and that of old Japan.

They were the common people. Blue and white kimono or the dark blue shirushi-hanten of the workman were their clothes, while many wore little more than a blue cloth coat and white, close-fitting trunks, beneath which their bare, brown legs glistened in the light of the lanterns or electric bulbs. Bales of offerings and piles of onions and of daikon, testimony of the simple life of the worshipers, lay heaped before the shrine. The laughter of the children stilled a second as they, too, clapped tiny hands and reverently bowed fantastically clipped heads before the spirits that were gone.

Turning from the shrine, the crowd swept out into the near-by streets and tiny bits of park, where laughter and where happiness held forth. Red, red balloons with Dharma's face in white; great heaps of cold ice cream, and salt-strewn, hard-boiled eggs; dolls, and books, and strips of cloth were all on sale, each in a little nightstand stall beneath a blazing lantern, or the cruel, unkindly glare of an electric bulb. A beggar woman stood teaching her three children how to sing for alms. Poor people, rikisha men, and laborers who work for daily hire, swept past, but many dropped a copper in her basket of rice straw.

The crowd swelled and eddied. At times the press was great; again there came a moment of free space. The seller of mechanical toys from out the West became the center of a group, but the few students who were there lingered near the stalls of books. The chants of sellers and of worshipers were heard. The odor of fresh fish and radishes was strong. The red and white striped bunting of Japan lent color to the dingy streets and dark pine trees.

Almost to the iron gates of the American Embassy the crowd surged on, but there I turned, retraced my steps to a quiet, tiny park, and entered it. The music of "God Save the King," remembrance of the visit of the Prince of Wales, came from some childish mouth-harp. The winding walks of the quiet park were dark. I dropped into a vacant bench. Two men, who showed that they knew work, sat down beside me. Both had little towels, for both were going to the bath. One wore a blue kimono; the other only his dark blue coat, his naked, sturdy legs protruding as he stretched them out and let his heels rest on the white gravel of the path. A minute they stopped, then rose to go, and so did I.

Back to the glare and glitter of the tinsel shops I went, but the romance now had gone. Somehow, in that still moment in the quiet, dark park, it had vanished. I saw the books and students, the balloons, and the gay charms. Interesting—yes. They showed the life of a strange nation. Fascinating—yes; but as a study, not as a great lure of love. The geta and the writing brushes, the queer boxes and the dwarfed pine trees in pots, these fascinated me, but I felt their interest only as a student. The food, the sights, the smells and the weird noises—they were the same, but I had changed. I hailed a passing rikisha, hoping thus to entice back the thrill that I had lost. It was of no use. The slow ride home, past shops and sights and sounds, was interesting. They had the interest of a race which sought to blend its culture with my own. The incongruous mixtures I saw and felt; the charm of other days sank back and disappeared.

Some American Problems of Pronunciation

"WHY," a reader of The Villager asks in that publication, "do we Americans pronounce Versailles to rhyme rather than with apple pie than, as would be natural for us, with whales? Why do we sweat and steam to ejaculate Rhnss when a people which makes America over into Lamerck would quite understand if we called it Reams?"

This periodical amplifies these questions in part as follows: "We write colonel still, but we say kernel, and no more think of it as a French word than we think of battle, or theater, or assault, or marriage, as French words. We are comfortable enough now with an English pronunciation of valet, but we still smile pityingly when a very, very vulgar person speaks of the garage as if it rhymed with carriage, and denominates the driver of the motor car as a shofer. We write clinic, but we stickle for technique; we still try to distinguish between our employes and our employees." It then explains its view of the reason for this state of affairs, saying in part:

"It is largely vanity does it. . . . But it is not in order to demonstrate American a better language than French that we should stop calling the orchestra seats the parterre and a female comedian a comedienne; we should make this reform not out of respect for America, but just out of respect for language and out of understanding what language is."

Sunshine, or Cold Wind?

Products of the high-protective nations and give preferential treatment to all goods produced within the British Dominions. This proposal has at different